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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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THE MISSING FREIGHT.

BY HAROLD NAEMANSSON.

Rodney Graham was well thought of in Crescentville. His father, Nelson Graham, had run the general store there for many years, and was rated in "Dunn's" as "G. S. M. 3," which cabalistic letters established the Graham credit on a solid foundation throughout the United States, so that whenever a salesman happened to stop at Crescentville, he always made a call at Nelson Graham's.

Crescentville, Illinois, was a flourishing city of over 2000 inhabitants, and, of course, things were just rushing. The city contained two manufacturing plants, a brewery, a First National Bank of Crescentville, an Electric Light and Power Company, and a railroad depot. Also, various stores and *small* industries according to its needs. The railroad was a loop of the B. R. & C. S., the main line ten miles from Crescentville.

Nelson Graham, as the proprietor of the general store, was quite an influential citizen, and it was understood that his son, Rodney, was in a position to pick the profession of his choice. The law, medicine, art, music, poetry, stenography, bookkeeping, were all within his reach; he considered them all from different points of view (very differently from most people) and then deliberately chose the profession of stoking a freight engine. The masses of Crescentville resented his choice. They were surprised and displeased. They discussed it over tea tables, drug counters and saloon bars, and decided that Rodney, though smart, was born without ambition. For this reason they voted against Nelson Graham when he ran for mayor, and defeated him, which shows how the sins of the sons are visited upon their fathers.

Rodney Graham was peculiar in many ways. He came home to Crescentville once a week, and in his conversation frequently cursed the freight engine. Instead of having a consuming affection for it—as all well regulated stokers are supposed to have—he shamefully abused and (metaphorically) despitefully used it. He said the boilers were bad—the brakes were no good—the engineer was crazy—and that were it not for his untiring zeal and sleepless watchfulness, fast frieght Number Forty-Six of the great B. R. & C. S. R. R. would be continually jumping off the track and having to be lifted on again at great expense of life and money. He said that all stokers were excused from purgatory; but notwithstanding all the things he said he stuck to his job, and when his father solicited the votes of his fellow citizens for the honorable position of alderman, his fellow citizens elected some one else.

In addition to running the Crescentville general store, Nelson Graham was interested in the First National Bank of Crescentville. He had always deposited his receipts there, and as they had grown in volume he had invested what he could spare and was now vice-president of the bank. It was in the fall of the year that the free silver agitation burst forth in all its virulence. The Democratic party would surely win the elections, and the value of the dollar would be cut in half. The farmers all around Crescentville wanted their money before the dollar depreciated. The Crescentville bank had money loaned out to a number of neighboring manufactories on easy terms, and this money could not be called in. Therefore the Crescentville bank was in difficulties, and the farmers came up and besieged it.

If the bank suspended, Nelson Graham would go with it. If the bank pulled through, Nelson Graham would pull through. The bank wanted $30,000 to meet the demands upon it, and no one knew where to get the money in time.

These were the circumstances when Rodney Graham departed from Crescentville one afternoon, to stoke fast freight Number Forty-Six, which he would join at St. Louis, stoking it to Chicago and back. The station agent was on the platform at Crescentville, and saw Rodney Graham get into the cab of the train which left Crescentville for St. Louis at a quarter before six. The freight agent at Mattoona saw Rodney Graham in the cab of Number Forty-Six when it stopped for water. It left Mattoona on time—passed Kalakoka on time. But it did not reach Dalabeke. It was signalled to Dalabeke, and the operator there waited for it, because after it had gone it was his intention to get his supper. Number Forty-Six was 15 minutes late; 30 minutes late; 45 minutes late; one hour late—clearly it must have met with some accident since it left Kalakoka.

The Dalabeke agent (Dimkins), wired Chicago that fast freight Number Forty-Six had met with an accident and was delayed. Then he arranged with some one to watch the depot, went home and took a hasty monthful, collected two or three people and a doctor, and started up the track toward Kalakoka, a distance of about five miles.

The doctor's report of the adventure is as follows:—

"After ascertaining at the depot that no train of any kind had passed, we walked along the tracks to Kalakoka, expecting to discover the wreck of fast freight Number Forty-Six at any moment. To our great surprise, however, we saw no signs of the train anywhere, on account of which Dimkins said that Tompkins (the Kalakoka agent) must have been mistaken in signalling the train to Dalabeke.

"On arriving at Kalakoka we found the station deserted. We then went to Tompkins' house and found him in bed. On rousing him, he stated that fast freight Number Forty-Six most certainly passed through Kalakoka on time, and distinctly insinuated that, if Dinkins didn't see it pass through Dalabeke, Dimkins must have been the worse for something—perhaps liquor.

"Mr. Dimkins hotly resented this imputation, and the two men were fighting before we had an opportunity to interfere. The Kalakoka policeman unfortunately happened to be near, and rushing up, began clubbing us all, under the impression, I suppose, that we were an organization of bandits about to make a raid on the village. After an extended period of general misunderstanding, altercation and personal injury, the tumult was stilled, and we all returned to the depot. Here Dimkins wired St. Louis, only to be informed that fast freight Number Forty-Six had left that city on time and that nothing unusual had transpired.

"As nothing could be made of it we started back along the tracks to Dalabeke, where we arrived without incident of any kind. Part of the railroad ran through a wood which was fenced off by posts and barbed wire. The rest of the way the railroad ran through open prairie.

"It was ridiculous to suppose that a fast freight train could have utterly disappeared between Kalakoka and Dalabeke and the only probable hypothesis seemed to be that Tompkins was mistaken in some way in supposing that the train had passed Kalakoka."

Thus ends the doctor's narrative.

The next morning it became evident that fast freight Number Forty-Six had in some way disappeared. Chicago, however, took it as a joke. The newspaper reporters went down to see Tompkins, who had seen the missing train pass Kalakoka. They plagued and exasperated him to such an extent that he resigned his position in disgust. A Chicago paper printed a funny article in regard to Tompkins, entitled, "The Freight That Didn't Materialize." The Federal Express company's representative called on the president of the B. R. & C. S. R. R. and was informed that freight Number Forty-Six had not yet left St. Louis. The Federal Express company's representative expressed his satisfaction and inquired when fast freight Number Forty-Six had not yet left St. Louis. The Federal Express company's representative expressed his satisfaction and inquired when fast freight Number Forty-Six would leave St. Louis, because she had $50,000 in currency aboard, and the Federal Express company was anxious.

The president of the B. R. & C. S. R. R. answered that the $50,000 was all right, and that the disquieting rumors were nonsense. Then he wired St. Louis that fast freight Number Forty-Six must be found at once. St. Louis replied that they would immediately put on a tracer, and thereafter maintained silence.

At Crescentville, Illionis, there were sensational doings. The bank had just managed to hold its own for the day by the method of taking an unprecedentedly long time over doing everything. When the hour for closing came there were certainly over 200 excited clients of the bank waiting their turn to withdraw their money, and these people camped in the street for the night, making all kinds of treats, and vowing all kinds of vengeance against everybody connected with the bank if they should not be paid promptly the next morning. The officers and employes of the bank stayed inside and did not venture out.

About 4 o'clock in the morning an extraordinary thing occurred. A posse of men rode into Crescentville, well armed and wearing masks. They rode straight to the bank, were admitted after a short parley, and did not come out again.

But at nine in the morning the bank opened its doors, and the run began anew with great desperation. Depositor after depositor was paid off until scarcely any were left, and the people stood around and talked about it. There seemed to be no end to the bank's resources, and at last a large and influential customer exclaimed—

"The bank is all right and we are a pack of fools. I am going to deposit my cash again!"

There was a murmur of approval, and then everybody began to laugh. Right after the influential man followed a long line of people desiring to re-deposit the money they had only just withdrawn. Such a day of business the Crescentville bank never had before, and it is not at all likely ever to have again. An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Masonic hall that evening, at which it was unanimously resolved to nominate Nelson Graham as next mayor of Crescentville.

In the meantime, the B. R. & C. S. R. R. people were still hunting for fast freight Number Forty-Six. They hunted for it in the train yard in and about St. Louis. Single cars had been lost in those yards in great profusion and never found again, but when a whole train could get lost like this it was evident that there must be carelessness somewhere. During the search a reporter discovered engine Number Forty-Seven in a neglected looking roundhouse and promptly wired the news to Chicago where the information was considered as quite important, although in what exact relation no official could say. It was quite possible, Number Forty-Seven having been found, that Number Forty-Six might not be far off, unless it had accidentally plunged into the Mississippi, or strayed to Kansas City by means of a misplaced switch.

Dimkins of Dalabeke had accepted the explanation that the train could not have left St. Louis, and that Tompkins and others must have been mistaken. On the second night after the train was lost, Dimkins was quietly playing his usual game of checkers in the depot with a friend. Dimkins was in a terrible position where one wrong move would lose him the game, and he was intently studying the absorbing problem, when his friend said—

"What's that?"

Dimkins paused on the brink of destruction and looked up aghast. He put his hand to his ear and—there was no doubt about it—he heard the slow puffing of an engine coming toward Dalabeke. Dimkins says he shall never forget the sensation.

"It's Forty-Six's schedule," said Dimkins, deliberately, "but it ain't Forty-Six." Therefore, speaking very slowly, "therefore, it must be Forty-Six's Ghost!"

Even as he spoke, the puffing of the engine grew nearer and nearer, and slower and slower, until at last it ceased entirely.

"She's gone!" whispered Dimkins in horror-stricken tones.

The station clock clicked most uncannily loud, and the messages from everywhere but Dalabeke chattered furiously through the telegraph keys and sped away.

Then the sound of a yell came from somewhere.

Dimkins got up and crept carefully along to the window, while his friend watched intently, as though he expected the ghost of fast freight Number Forty-Six to jump suddenly through the window at any moment. Then—

"Hallo!" said Dimkins. "Come here, Tom!"

"What fur?" demanded Tom, very doubtfully.

"It's Forty-Six!" said Dimkins. "Her light's a-burnin'!"

"Oh! her light's a-burnin'!" repeats Tom, dogged and immovable.

But out flew Dimkins, racing at top speed down the track toward the train. When he reached it there was no engineer, stoker, brakesman, nor any kind of living soul to be seen. But there was a fearful racket going on in the third box car.

"What's the matter there?" shouted Dimkins, from what he considered a safe distance.

"Break open the car and let us out!" responded a number of voices. "Get a rail and knock the—lock off!"

"It's us!" shouted another voice, which Dimkins recognized at once as the voice of Rodney Graham, stoker.

So Dimkins followed directions, got a rail, broke the box car, and found the entire train crew laying on the floor of the car, bound hand and foot.

Whether it was sheer bewilderment that caused it, or whether the subtle and pervasive odor of the box car was responsible, Dimkins says he doesn't know, but he says that altogether he felt so dazed that he hadn't the slightest recollection the next morning of the explanations that were hurled at him by the imprisoned men as to the cause of their extraordinary condition.

Fast freight Number Forty-Six puffed out of Dalabeke station en route to Chicago shortly afterwards, and was respectfully signalled, and notified, and switched, and o. k.'d through by operators. The train dispatcher, thinking he must have made a mistake, altered his schedule and said nothing.

The next morning the Federal Express company received their $50,000, and they said nothing.

But a day or two afterwards the general manager of the B. R. & C. S. R. R. fished a memorandum out of some forsaken pigeon-hole and said—By the way, what has become of this freight Number Forty-Six?"

The clerk looked up the records and found that it was at St. Louis.

"Where ought it to be?" demanded the general manager.

The clerk looked up more records and reported that St. Louis was where freight Number Forty-Six ought to be. So the general manager tore up his memorandum.

Critical persons may talk about the train's way bill and other railroad red tape that is supposed to keep track of trains present or missing. In regard to this we have nothing to suggest, except that if one studies the records of some politicians there will appear many a hiatus irregularly filled in. We look askance, like good Samaritans, and pass by on the other side.

Dimkins sat in the depot, playing checkers with his friend, one night, when fast freight Number Forty-Six came thundering by.

Said Dimkins—

"That's no ghost!"

Said Tom—

"Queer go, that!"

"You may say that!" responded Dimkins.

"I've heard of ghosts' walks in my time," continued Tom, "but, you know, that was the first time I ever saw one."

"Ah!" murmured Dimkins, resting his finger on a checker.

"Right over behind the pond in Elijah Baker's wood," said Tom, "west of the tracks, old Walker keeps a shooting box, and there's a lot of rails there and a switch."

Dimkins nodded inquiringly.

"The mark of them rails is on the grass yit," concluded Tom. "Oh, it's rank!"

"So it is!" assented Dimkins. "I seen 'em myself."—Waverley Magazine.

"Bobs" and His Family.

Here is a new story, fresh from the other side, which shows to a remarkable degree the picture of England's greatest military hero in the light of husband and father. It seems that the most perfect sympathy has existed between Lord and Lady Roberts since they were married, 41 years ago, and Lady Roberts, herself the daughter of a soldier, has always been able to associate herself with the chief interest in life of her husband. Her work in India in the cause of the soldiers' wives will long be remembered by the English, and among her own sex she is as much beloved as Lord Roberts is by his men.

The death of their son at Colenso came all the more severely to Lord and Lady Roberts, as they were a singularly affectionate and united family. The greatest affection existed between the distinguished father and his promising son. Lord Roberts was most anxious that his son should achieve distinction in the same profession, and his valuable experience and sympathy were always at the son's service. "Bobs" was very proud of his son's prowess in the saddle. At a race meeting some time ago in Ireland Lieutenant Roberts rode clean away from the field and won by a dozen lengths. "My son must not be encouraged to ride; a soldier has to keep all his abilities for the service," said Lord Roberts; and then, with a burst of paternal pride, "but in all my life I never saw anyone ride a better race."

Many people have wondered why it is that, while the Republican party selects men of affairs from the great manufacturing and agricultural States of the Union to manage its Presidential campaign, the Democratic party selects a man like Senator Jones, from a State like Arkansas, to be the head of its National Campaign Committee.

Senator Jones was once a slave owner, and dealt in human flesh and blood. When abroad among his slaves with his old blacksnake whip he acquired some experience relative to "imperialism" and the "consent of the governed." His conscientious regard for the "preservation of the liberties" of the people was so great that his deep concern over the liberties of the Filipinos is only excelled by admiration of the way that his dear friend Aguinaldo and his Tagal associates treat the other tribes of the Philippines and hold them in subjection.

But Senator Jones's principal qualification to head the Democratic national campaign of calamity, and which undoubtedly led to his selection as Chairman, is that he comes from a Southern State, and also that while all the other Southern States are progressing in agricultural wealth, his State is steadily retrograding.

Arkansas not only has a greater number of illiterate people, according to population, and fewer savings banks than any other State, but it is steadily losing in wealth. The following figures given out by the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Statistics, relative to the number and value of farm animals of the United States is interesting, in view of Senator Jones's deep interest in calamity. Bear in mind that Arkansas is an agricultural State.

Comparison is made between the last year of the Cleveland Administration and the last year of President McKinley's administration, and it gives the values of the farmers' possessions in stock. Swine are omitted because there are no figures given:

	Jan. 1, 1896.	Jan. 1, 1900.
Horses	$7,719,845	$7,817,264
Mules	6,313,361	6,348,660
Milch Cows ..	3,807,293	3,825,954
Other Cattle..	4,388,084	3,235,910
Sheep	244,662	181,795
Total	$22,473,2[illegible]	$21,409,583

Thus, in four years, while the United States has prospered and grown in agricultural wealth, Senator Jones's State has gone backward to the extent of $1,063,662. It is to be regretted that no figures on swine are given for 1900. But as the value of swine in Arkansas, according to the Department of Agriculture, for 1893 was $4,689,967, and in 1897 had fallen to $3,196,861, there is no doubt that the omission of the figures for 1900 is a charity to Senator Jones's State.

On January 1, 1896, there were 235,613 horses in Arkansas; on January 1, 1900, there were but 234,127. On January 1, 1896, there were 145,519 mules in Arkansas; on January 1, 1900, only 142,594. On January 1, 1896, there were 295,827 milch cows in Arkansas; on January 1, 1900, they had decreased to 230,486. On January 1, 1896, Arkansas had 188,972 sheep; on January 1, 1900, there were only 108,957.

It is well to remark here in passing that on January 1, 1896, the value of milch cows in Ohio was $18,420,227, and January 1, 1900, the value was $25,224,330, and the number had increased from 759,597 to 780,939. In sheep Ohio had, January 1, 1896, 2,754,613, valued at $5,247,538, and on January 1, 1900, she had 2,839,690 sheep, valued at $10,535,250. The total value of horses, mules, milch cows, other cattle and sheep in Ohio, January 1, 1896, was $68,382,151. On January 1, 1900, it was $92,664,466, a gain of over $24,000,000.

Looking at the above figures, seeing Arkansas, first in illiteracy, lowest in savings banks, steadily going backward in agricultural wealth, while every other Southern State was [illegible] increasing, it is seen why Senator Jones of that State was selected above all others to lead in the Democratic Presidential campaign of calamity and disaster to American industries, to progress and to prosperity. He is the fitting representative of the calamity howlers.

LENDING MONEY TO EUROPE.

Result of the Gold Standard and Protection to American Industries.

The act of half the new issue of British exchequer bonds ($25,000,000) being taken in this country ought to be one of the last nails in the coffin of sixteen to one.

Four years ago Bryan constantly asserted that the certain effect of the gold standard would be to render this country a permanent debtor nation to Europe. While Republicans denied this none of them presumed to say that when anothe. Presidential election rolled around money would be as plentiful in this country as it now is, and so cheap that half of a war loan of the British Government would be floated in New York.

Things move rapidly. It is only five years since a Democratic Administration at Washington had to raise a gold loan of $62,000,000 to protect the gold reserve in the Treasury, drawing one-half from abroad. President Cleveland then sold at 104½ bonds which to-day, after five years have passed, are quoted at 132.

To complete this remarkable contrast, our two per cents command 100, while the British bonds sold in New York at 98, although they will yield 3¾ per cent.

Of course there are other points to be considered, such as the longer time of our bonds, and their availability as a basis for the circulation of national banks which gives them a special value to these institutions. But when full allowance is made for all these features the wonderful growth of American credit and resources stand out equally clear whether compared with those of England or with our own condition five years ago

Nor is there any reason for lamentation over the recent shipment of gold to Europe. We have plenty of idle money and to spare, and after this $25,000,000 goes to England we will still have a larger volume of circulating medium that we had a year ago.

Saying nothing of the increased coinage under the refunding act some $80,000,000 of bank notes have been put out, and they are equal to gold so long as the standard is maintained. If Russia wants to come here for half her proposed loan our banks can supply her, and still have much idle money on hand.

This fortunate condition is not the result of our adherence to the gold standard alone, but is owing also to the protective tariff and the big surplus of exports. Yet our position as a creditor could not have been brought about if the people had not declared strongly against free silver four years ago.

Son Causes Father's Suicide.

To help his son escape a charge of forgery William Pittman, of Burnettsville, Ind., signed the name of a wealthy cattleman to his son's note. The son was arrested, after all, and sent to the penitentiary, and the father's part in the affair was disclosed. He promised to pay the money, but he went into a shed and hanged himself. He left a note saying that his son had caused all the trouble, and that he could not bear to face the consequences of his complicity.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

Men who love our Empire State!
Men who'd make it grand and great!
Rally all your power and might,
And charge your vilest enemy.

"Now's the day and now's the hour;
See the front of battle lower!"
See advance Dick Croker's power—
His sharps in all chicanery!

Who for honor, truth and law,
Will help to clip the Tiger's claw?
Help to smash his cruel jaw!
Comrades, all press on with me.

How did Croker gain his gold—
Millions, that have ne'er been told?
Truth gives answer, stern and cold—
Not by honest industry.

His blackmail from the good and bad!
His "ICE TRUST" that is worse than "bad!"
Have made him strong in race-course fad,
With Britain's fast nobility.

And this, my friends, is Bryan's man,
Chief "good bug" of his motley clan!
Dictator, too—with fiercest elan,
He rules our State Democracy.

Lay this chief of rowdie low—
This horsey, sporting, crafty foe.
Vote for men who're all aglow
With sturdy sense and honesty.

Men prompt to act at duty's call—
Who'll do the right though the heavens fall—
Men hated by old Tam'ny Hall,
And all its crooked devilry!

ZENAS C. ROBBINS.

Women's Cause in Japan.

Obviously the Japanese do not agree with Tennyson that "the woman's cause is man's," for the Tokyo correspondent of the Nagasaki Press announces that there will appear shortly a weekly paper entitled the Fujo Shimbun (woman's paper), under the auspices of well-known men and women. The prospectus just issued says that the paper will be devoted to the promotion of interests affecting the fair sex in Japan, and will also conduct warfare against social abuses, to which no quarter will be given. Editor, reporters and other members of the staff will consist of women.

One Out of Every Five Divorced.

The close of the court year in Cleveland, O., and the totaling up of the number of divorce cases filed discloses the startling fact that one out of every five Cleveland marriages seems to be a failure. In other words, for every five marriages one divorce is asked. For the fiscal year ended June 30, the figures for which have just been made up, 3,235 licenses to marry were issued in that county. During the same 12 months 646 divorce petitions were filed.

Sillicus—There is nothing new under the sun. Cynicus—Then what would you advise me to do with the bill for my wife's new hat?

MOB VIOLENCE IN ILLINOIS

Two Killed in an Attempt to Arrest a Woman.

A GIRL'S DEATH CAUSED THE RIOT

For Five Hours the Woman, With Rifle, Held Off Sheriff's Posse at Gilman, Ill.—Mob Tried to Lynch Her as She Lay Wounded in the City Hall—She Was Accused of Murder.

Gilman, Ill. (Special).—Two men killed, three wounded, one woman wounded and her home burned are the results of an all-night battle between a mob and Mrs. Dr. C. W. Wright, who was accused of the murder of Dessie Salter, sixteen years old.

The dead are: John Myers, a laborer, employed by Mrs. Dr. Wright, and Michael Ryan, who was serving as deputy constable.

Lawrence Ryan, George Willoughby and Mrs. Wright, who was shot in the right shoulder, were wounded fatally.

About 10 p. m. the first act of the tragedy was enacted. It was precipitated by the investigation of the Coroner's jury into the death of Dessie Salter, sixteen years old, of Leonard, Ill., who died in Mrs. Wright's retreat for women, and was taken to her home, in Leonard, under cover of darkness the following morning.

After the jury had heard the evidence of Clarence Salter, father of the girl, the Coroner came to the conclusion that it was injudicious to wait longer for Mrs. Wright's arrest, and a warrant was procured and placed in the hands of Constable Nilstead for service.

Several deputies gathered up in the street accompanied Nilstead. Mrs. Wright barred the door and in forcing an entrance the constables encountered unexpected opposition.

They broke in the outer door and entered the darkened rooms. Michael Ryan felt his way across the first room and was about to enter the door of the inner apartment when a shot rang out and he fell dead.

The constables made a hurried exit and formed a picket line around the building. At regular intervals they fired into the building in the hope that the occupants would surrender, but without success.

Finally it was determined to set fire to the building. The recent rains had dampened its timbers so the fire would not catch, and after burning some outbuildings the posse gave up the attempt and fell back to their original plan of driving out Mrs. Wright.

A mob of 250 soon gathered. Most of them were armed. They seized bundles of straw, saturated them with petroleum, piled them against the front and sides of the so-called hospital and applied the torch. In a moment the place was a mass of flames. Shot after shot rang from the upper windows, and George Willoughby, a local representative of the Standard Oil Comside. The next victim was Peter Hauer. These casualties so angered the crowd that they fired into the house as fast as they could load their firearms.

Suddenly from a bunch of timber in the rear came several shots. They were answered, a hundred to one, and the fire was quickly silenced. The mob rushed to the timber, and in the dim light of the coming dawn found the body of John Myers, a blacksmith, who had been employed by Mrs. Wright, stretched in the death agony. He was shot in a dozen places about the head and shoulders.

Nearby lay Mrs. Wright, a ragged hole in her right shoulder. She had been wounded while lying down in the same position as Myers. The mob carried her down town, jeering as they went. She was taken to the council chamber. The house was burned with its contents.

Mrs. Wright was about fifty years old. It is said she was formerly an actress. For some time she has been conducting a lying-in hospital on the outskirts of Gilman. Mrs. Wright was taken to Paxton by the Sheriff. She will be taken to the Watseka jail.

A strong guard was placed around the City Hall. Before long the crowd gathered again and threats of lynching the wounded woman were freely made.

At 9.30 the mob made a united demonstration, smashing in the City Hall windows and throwing bricks and clubs at the prisoner.

A shot was fired through the window by one of the mob, but missed its intended mark. Finally the officers got the mob quieted.

SHOT HIS BENEFACTOR.

A Chicago Man Attempts Murder and Then Kills Himself in New York City.

New York City (Special).—The attempted murder of a benefactor by a drink-crazed man, who then committed suicide, took place in broad daylight at the Hotel Vendome. The suicide was John Esson, of Chicago, who had been drinking heavily since his arrival here on July 5.

He fired two shots into the brain of Harold H. Stridiron, also of Chicago, who had been paying for his meals at the Vendome, and then, thrusting the muzzle of his weapon into his mouth, blew his own brains out.

The woman in the case is Lillian Hayes, also of Chicago. On the day before Esson had attempted to take her life, she says, because she refused to marry him while he was intoxicated.

Takes Food Through His Nose.

While playing near his home in New York City John Fockenstock, aged seven, was kicked in the face by a horse, and received injuries which made him unable to swallow anything. After a consultation the doctors decided to use the method known as postnasal feeding. The food is forced into the stomach by passing a catheter through the nose into the esophagus. The operation proved successful, and it is said that the boy will recover.

Prominent People.

Anson Phelps Stokes, the young millionaire pastor, is preparing for his first pastorate in New York.

John W. Yerkes, the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is a lawyer and is Collector of Internal Revenue. He was a candidate for United States Senator when Senator Deboe was elected.

Elder Abraham Perkins, leader of the New Hampshire Shakers, died recently. He was ninety-three years old. He had been a Shaker since he was nineteen year old, and for years had been at the head of the Enfield community.

ACRES OF RUINS IN PEKIN

Wanton Destruction of Property in the Chinese Capital.

THE ADMIRALS "DETAIN" EARL LI

His Detention at Shanghai Said to Mean That Some Powers Do Not Want to Begin Peace Negotiations—All Houses of Foreigners in Pekin Burned or Blown Up—Refugees Leave the Imperial City

London (By Cable).—An account of the conditions prevailing in Pekin, sent by mail to Shanghai and cabled from there, says that the capital now presents an aspect of absolute desolation. The destruction has been simply appalling. What used to be Legation street is now unrecognizable. All the houses of foreigners have either been burned, riddled with shells or blown up. The French legation, which used to have one of the finest compounds in the city, now only shows a few portions of its walls standing. Hundreds of acres covered

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN IN PEKIN.
(The camp of the American troops is situated on the grounds of this building.)

by natives' houses have been burned over. There has been the most wanton destruction of property. An attempt was made to mine the American legation. A shaft was sunk from the top of the wall fifteen feet deep, and was then continued as a tunnel, with a sharp slope, in the direction of the legation. Apparently the Chinese did not have time to finish it.

A movement of the allied troops southward from Pekin has begun, an American battalion participating.

Japanese troops and guns have been landed in considerable numbers at Amoy, and are occupying the city.

A large number of refugees and wounded marines have arrived at Taku from Pekin, among them members of Minister Conger's household.

The Allies Have Decided to Hold the Viceroy on Board Ship.

Paris (By Cable).—Admiral Courrejolles, the French commander in Chinese waters, has cabled to the Navy Department here that a council of the Admirals has notified the foreign legations at Pekin that it has decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the diplomats have consented to open negotiations with the Chinese.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Russia and England have announced to the Government their willingness to accept Li Hung Chang's credentials, while Germany has entered an emphatic dissent.

It is believed here that the action of the Admirals in holding Li Hung Chang may forecast serious diplomatic difficulties. It is thought to show, combined with the refusal of some of the Powers—notably Germany—to accept Li's credentials as a peace negotiation, that the Powers in question have no desire for the early pacification of China.

The Flight of the Empress.

London (By Cable).—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the Chinese officials there have informed the foreign Consuls that the Emperor, the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan have arrived in the neighborhood of Tai-Yuen-Foo.

Tai-Yuen is the capital of the Province of Shan-Si, adjoining the Province of Pe-chi-Li. It is situated 240 miles southwest of Pekin.

Pekin Searched For Boxers.

Pekin, via Taku (By Cable).—Three Russian, two Japanese, one British, and one American battalion searched the Imperial Park, south of the city, and about five miles out, for Boxers. No armed force was found, but only a single Chinese scout, who was killed.

Prepare For Long Campaign.

Tien-Tsin, via Taku (By Cable).—The Commissary Department is preparing to establish an extensive winter base at Tong Ku. Officers who have arrived here from Pekin report that General Chaffee is making all the necessary preparations to maintain 15,000 men through the winter.

Pope Refuses to Recognize Italy's King.

The Pope, in a note to the Catholic powers, announces that he will recognize King Victor Emmanuel of Italy only as King of Sardinia while he contests the rights of the Holy See.

Highwaymen in Denver, Col.

Dr. Joseph Bannelt and Mrs. Flora M. Betts of Denver, Col., while driving in the suburbs, were stopped by masked men, who secured more than $7000 in cash and diamonds. Mrs. Betts was beaten into insensibility, and Dr. Bannelt was roughly handled.

British Buying American Coal.

The British Admiralty is buying a large quantity of American coal for use in the home and Mediterranean fleets.

Chinese War Notes.

Two additional Russian army corps have been ordered for Siberia.

Japan has given the United States the right to establish a hospital on the island.

Russians have occupied Santchau and hold the passes across the Chingau Mountains.

The French Ministry has ordered unusual precautions to protect the French concessions at Shanghai.

Southern Viceroys in China insist that the allies shall respect the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

TRIAL OF THE ALABAMA

New Battleship Makes Seventeen Knots for Four Hours.

THE BEST OF RECENT RECORDS.

On a Spurt During Her Trial Off the New England Coast the Vessel Makes a Maximum Speed of 18.03 Knots—A Record Breaker in Her Class—Statistics of the Run—Allowance for the Tide.

Boston (Special).—There is a new queen of the American navy, the United States battleship Alabama, which won the title in one of the most magnificent speed trials ever held in the history of our navy. Over the Cape Ann deep-water course she had her official speed trial, and for seventy six nautical miles continuous steaming she made an average speed of seventeen knots.

To this time will be added allowance for tide, giving her an official record probably higher than 17.1 knots, which was the Iowa's speed, and she held the record. On one stretch of six and three-fifth miles she went at the rate of 18.03 knots, and her slowest leg of six and three-fifth miles was 16.56 knots. On the first half the average speed was 17.15 knots, and the second, with tide and wind opposed, 16.85.

The seventeen knot record is not the highest for speed trials, but it is the highest for battleships since the bonus for extra speed was abolished.

The day for the trial was an excellent one, rather gravish in the morning, but clear and bright later, with a smooth sea breeze sufficient to temper the sunshine. The starting line was five miles southeast of Thatcher Island Lights, near the extremity of Cape Ann. The course then ran about north-northeast for thirty-three nautical miles, divided as near as triangulation could make them into five legs. Over this course the battleship was to do her four hours of steaming.

An interesting feature was the use of sister battleships as stake boats, five of them being lined up, as it were, to see the greatest of them all go by. There were the Texas, of the second class; the Massachusetts, Indiana, Kentucky and Kearsarge.

For nearly three legs of the outward run the boilers made steam so fast that the surplus was allowed to blow off. At the same time the men in both engine and stoke rooms suffered no inconvenience from lack of fresh air, and the temperatures were not high.

The maximum revolutions of the engine reached was 118, and this figure was only for half an hour, the mean being much below this. The highest steam pressure was 180 pounds, or nine under the limit.

The statistics of the run, which will be corrected for tidal influences, were as follows:

The Run [illegible] 17.15 knots per hour. The Kearsarge made the run in 1.54.19. Average speed, 17.32 knots.

Total elapsed time on the return, 1.57.30, an average speed of 16.85 knots. The Kearsarge made the run in 1.56, average speed 16.55 knots.

Average speed for trial, 17 knots. The Kearsarge had an average of 16.80 knots.

LYNCHING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Fatal Quarrel as to a Tenant's Rights the Cause of It.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—Avery Mills, a negro about twenty-one years of age, was shot to death by a mob for the murder of Mills Flack, a well-known citizen of Rutherford County, where the affair occurred. Mills was one of Flack's tenants, and Flack went to get some peaches from trees growing on the land held by the negro. Mills made serious objection to this, whereupon Flack fired his gun. Then Mills told his wife to bring him his pistol, and he opened fire on Flack, killing him on the spot.

News of the murder spread rapidly, and before Mills could be lodged in jail a mob numbering nearly 100 men appeared on the scene and relieved the officers of their prisoner. Then Mills was fired upon by the mob, who emptied the contents of shotguns into the negro's body, and he fell dead. Mill's wife has been sent to jail for aiding her husband in killing Flack.

EX-PRESIDENTS FOR ARBITRATORS.

Places in the International Board Offered to Mr. Cleveland and General Harrison.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Former Presidents Harrison and Cleveland have been asked by President McKinley to serve as members of the International Board of Arbitration authorized by the treaty of The Hague.

Each of the nations which are parties to the treaty is entitled to four members of the board for the settlement of international differences, and the names of the other two members forming the quota of the United States will be announced when replies are received from the former Presidents. So far as is known here the United States are the first of the great Powers to demonstrate good faith in carrying out the provisions of The Hague treaty by the appointment of arbitrators.

Injury Caused Centenarian's Death.

Mrs. Phoebe W. Crabbe died at Norwalk, Conn., aged 103. Her death was not due to old age, but to injury.

General Oliver Captured.

The War Office, at London, has received a dispatch from General Roberts, in which he says: The Boers have been beaten back by Bruce Hamilton at Winburg. General Oliver has been captured.

California's Forest Fires.

Ten square miles of forest reserve in the San Gabriel reservation in California have already been swept by fire, and still the flames are destroying the timber.

Remain Spaniards in Cuba.

The Cuban Consular reports that the Spanish population in Cuba has refused almost en masse to accept American citizenship, and that 66,831 house holders have inscribed their names in the registers at the Spanish Consulates.

San Francisco's Population.

The Census Bureau at Washington, announces the population of San Francisco as 342,782, against 298,997 in 1890, an increase of 43,785, or 14.6 per cent

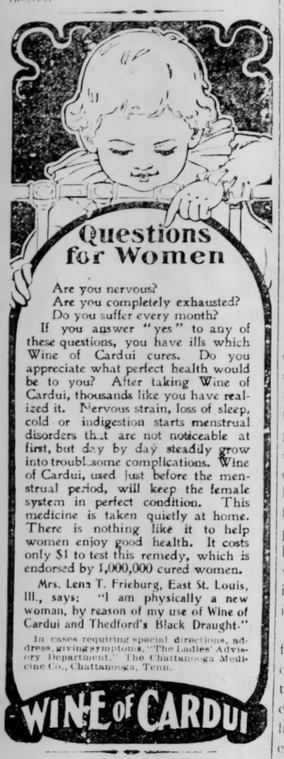
For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
Of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Of New York.
For Elector,
DACK O. NEWBERRY,
Of Tyrrell.
For Congress,
ISAAC M. MEEKINS
of Pasquotank.

Baths and Fatigue.

Professor K. Beerwald says that when the body is fatigued or the brain has been overtaxed by excessive mental work it is very wrong to take a cold bath. Such a bath excites, he says, and if we add this to the already excited state of the body the result seems rejuvenating for the moment, but very soon the tension becomes too great, and the body cannot be forced to do more work.

According to the professor, a warm bath is the only kind to be applied when one wishes to recover from fatigue, and the longer a tired body remains in a bath of, say, 70 degrees the quicker become the strained nerves and the easier follows the sought for rest.

In the morning, after a good night's rest, a cold bath is very invigorating, but at no time during the day, if the nerves are strained, should it be resorted



Questions for Women

Are you nervous?
Are you completely exhausted?
Do you suffer every month?

If you answer "yes" to any of these questions, you have ills which Wine of Cardui cures. Do you appreciate what perfect health would be to you? After taking Wine of Cardui, thousands like you have realized it. Nervous strain, loss of sleep, cold or indigestion starts menstrual disorders that are not noticeable at first, but day by day steadily grow into troublesome complications. Wine of Cardui, used just before the menstrual period, will keep the female system in perfect condition. This medicine is taken quietly at home. There is nothing like it to help women enjoy good health. It costs only $1 to test this remedy, which is endorsed by 1,000,000 cured women.

Mrs. Lena T. Frieburg, East St. Louis, Ill., says: "I am physically a new woman, by reason of my use of Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black Draught."

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

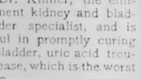
DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

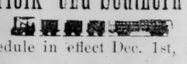
It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Norfolk and Southern R.R



Schedule in effect Dec. 1st, 1899.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday)	2.45, p. m.	
Arrival Norfolk " " "	4.25, p. m.	
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	9.30, a. m.	
Arrive at Norfolk " " "	11.00, a. m.	

SOUTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11.40, a. m	
Arrive at Edenton " " "	12.40, p. m.	
Arrive Bel haven " " "	4.45, p. m.	
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	6.00, p. m.	
Arrive Edenton " " "	7.00, p. m.	

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 1.00 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1.00, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6.00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12.00, m. n, or Coinjock and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3.00, p. m. for South Mills and Landing on the Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6.00, a. m. Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday) for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor.
ROBERT P. JENKINS, Associate Editor.

AGRICULTURALLY SPEAKING.

The session of the Cotton States Association of the Commissioners of Agriculture, which met at Raleigh last week, was a most interesting one and is well deserving of note. The mere fact of the existence of such an association is in itself a matter of congratulation, and this, its second annual session, shows results well worthy of its ideals. The object of the Association is the general promotion of agricultural interests, especially cotton, in the South. Valuable suggestions and important data are furnished from carefully gleaned statistics, and their practical illustration, interpreted in the light of various local conditions, by men whose life work has especially fitted them for such a task, will be of incalculable value to the general producer, dealer and manufacturer, besides furnishing much needed information to the public at large.

Among the many praiseworthy productions of the Raleigh session two addresses, there delivered, are especially worthy of notice. Secretary of Agriculture James A. Wilson, treating of present agricultural problems and the agricultural future of the South referred to the fact that the Southern States have a much heavier rainfall than the Northern States, and yet that the Southern States suffer much more from the drought than do the States of the Mississippi Valley. He attributed this condition to the lack of humus, or decayed vegetable matter, in the soil, the presence of which works for the retention of moisture. He advised the Southern cultivator to grow grasses and legumes, and indulge in stock farming for, which there is every adaptability. By this method humus would also be replaced. The future, he added, shone bright in the prospect of a better home market and less competion from the great West, which was now seeking an outlet for its products on the Pacific Slope and in the far Orient.

Much interesting matter is also found in the short but able address of Dr. G. T. Winston, President of the North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts. In his treatment of changed post-bellum conditions and the problem of race, he said:

"The negro is and will continue to be a factor in the development of the [illegible] he is best fitted for agriculture, but he is no longer guided, supported and pushed forward by the white planter. He is in full competition with the white laborer. If he has the character, intelligence and energy to meet the new conditions and maintain himself as a land owner and a small intensive farmer he will survive and prosper. This is the real race question. The negro will neither be helped nor hindered much by legislation. His future depends now almost entirely upon himself."

Discussing the manufacturing growth of the towns and cities at the expense of the rural contingency, a condition markedly characteristic of the present age, the Doctor finds therein a harbinger of prosperity and deprecates the lack of its acceptuation in our own State. The following quotation summarizes his argument:

"When three-fourths of the population of North Carolina are engaged in occupations not agricultural, the State will be one of the most prosperous in the Union, and agriculture will enjoy a prosperity (which now seems incredible and impossible) by means of a system of intensive farming made possible through universal education and industrial training sustained by local markets and by quick transportation of perishable fruits, vegetables and meats to large northern cities. The average yield of our State in all crops in the next 50 years will be quadrupled, and industries scarcely now existing or only just beginning, will bring in more wealth annually than the entire cotton crop today."

As thoughtful contributions to the solution of present day problems both of the addresses will bear careful reading. The Association is doing a good work and stimulating some excellent thought. We give it as a final toast, here's to it and all its members and may they all live long and prosper.

The Piedmont Baptist Association, which held its annual session at Greensboro last week, adopted the following very pertinent resolutions:

Whereas the Baptists of North Carolina are making an earnest effort for the improvement of the religious condition of the colored people of the State, and

Whereas the discussion of the race question in political campaigns, by engendering prejudice and bitterness, is a hindrance to the work, we, as a Christian denomination, are doing among the negroes, and

Whereas we consider the race question settled politically in North Carolina and its further discussion unnecessary and harmful, therefore be it

Resolved, That we most heartily commend the course of the editor of the Recorder in protesting against the discussion of the race question in the approaching campaign.

He who runs may read.

If the tales of rapine, loot and murder that come from the Orient are true, the allies have small cause for pride.

Political Department.

[This Department will be devoted to Local, State and National politics during the campaign by the EDITOR.]

Ask John Chinaman if President McKinley has any backbone.

Kansas has shipped a cargo of flour to Hong Kong. But this is expansion.

This is not a good time to make the American flag eat dirt. And besides, there is no man big enough for the job.

The prompt relief of the Legations in China is a clear-cut instance of the ability of President McKinley to meet a sudden crisis.

John Hay, the Secretary of State, is causing the Democrats lots of bother. They can pick no flaw in his administration of foreign affairs.

Under the last Democratic administration we were borrowing money and getting deeper in debt. Under this Republican administration we are loaning money to England.

Thomas C. Crenshaw, of Atlanta, Ga., who lost a son from wounds received at a battle in the Philippine Islands, says in a letter published: We pray for the sake of all who have fallen there in defence of our country's honor that the flag under which they sacrifled their lives may never be pulled down.

DO NOT ENDORSE IT.

Among the papers in the State that do not endorse the present attempt to still inject the race issue in this campaign, we note the Presbyterian Standard, the Biblical Recorder, the Raleigh Christian Advocate, the Christian Sun, Charity and Children, Greensboro Patriot, Concord Tribune, Concord Standard, Raleigh Post, Charlotte Observer, Monroe Enquirer, Henerson Gold Leaf, Durham Herald, Newbern Journal, Monroe Journal and there are others that we do not now recall.

LET REASON DOMINATE.

The CAROLINIAN entertains the hope that the campaign we are entering upon in this District and State will be conducted on a higher plane than that which too largely characterized the one just closed; that the discussion will be confined to National questions; that the principles and policies of the parties be fairly and honestly treated without indulging in offensive personalities, vituperative abuse or appeals to prejudice and passion. The [illegible] have the calm and thoughtful consideration of the people.

Let reason govern and fairness rule
And in discussion let all keep cool.

WILL MAKE A CANVASS.

In reply to numerous inquiries as to whether Isaac M. Meekins, the Republican Congressional standard bearer, will canvass the District, we answer that *he will*. He wrote Hon. John H. Small, the Democratic candidate, requesting a joint discussion, and it was agreed to refer the matter to the Chairmen of the respective Executive Committees for arrangement. As there has been delay in the matter Mr. Meekins has made several appointments—see announcement in another column. These, of course, are subject to such changes as the Chairmen may agree upon, which changes will be duly announced by posters.

Mr. Meekins is one of the most brilliant young men of the District. He is talented, cultured and an able and eloquent speaker. He is a Republican because he believes that the fundamental principles of the party are right and is convinced that the best interests of the country demand that they be maintained and he will advocate and defend them on the hustings.

BRYAN VS. HISTORY.

In his acceptance speech at Indianapolis, Mr. Bryan said that "it is impossible to secure title to a people by force or purchase." Evidently he has not read the history of the United States with that care that a man should who discusses topics having historical bearing.

In 1803, Thomas Jefferson being President, the United States secured title to the Louisana territory and people of all colors, paying $15,000,000. The consent of the people was never asked.

In 1819, during the administration of James Monroe, the United States secured the title to Florida, paying $5,000,000. The people were not asked.

In 1848 after a war of conquest, the United States secured title to New Mexico and California, paying $18,250,000. As in the preceeding cases the consent of the people to be governed was not sought. James K. Polk was President.

Under the administration of Franklin Pierce in 1853, by purchase, the United States secured title to what is now Southern Arizona, paying $10,000,000. There was no thought of asking the consent of the people to be governed.

By purchase, in 1867, the United States, at a price of $7,200,000, paid to Russia, bought the sovereignty and the territory of Alaska. The consent of the Alaskans was not thought of. Andrew Jackson was President.

Here are five purchases of territory and soverignty made by the United States by Democratic Presidents with a single exception. In every case, except Arizona and Alaska, the purchased people protested. This is history.

Always Against Political Morality.

"Every editor of a daily paper in North Carolina who is clamoring for 'a higher political plane,' either bolted in 1896, is an anti-imperialist, a gold bug or a corporation organ."

The above from the Raleigh News and Observer shows the difficult task which the newspapers of the State have, which believe in political morality in honest politics, in the attempt to elevate politics from the single issue, "Nigger, Nigger," to a plane where argument can be employed, reason can be appealed to and where character counts for something, no matter if there be a difference of views on great affairs of the nation. * * * No one familiar with the News and Observer is surprised at its protest against the introduction of a "higher political plane" in North Carolina.

Incapable of reaching such a plane itself, it reviles and and screams at those seeking or reaching out for better politics, for a political morality which shall be a standard, and not be compelled to follow the jack-o-lantern fatuities of the News and Observer.—Newbern Journal.

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in North Carolina for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Aug 31, 1900.

President McKinley and those members of the Cabinet who are in Washington have had a busy week with the diplomatic branch of the Chinese complication. This government being the only one among the allied governments that has the confidence of all the others is necessarily compelled to take the leading role in the negotiations for a settlement of the Chinese trouble that will be satisfactory to other governments—the question of what will be satisfactory to China is not being asked at this stage of the proceedings and may never be asked at all. Naturally neither the President nor members of the Cabinet are doing any talking about the matters now under consideration, but it is known that several European powers headed by Germany, are stumbling blocks to the reaching of an immediate agreement, and believed that Germany is intentionally delaying an agreement. There are several plausible surmises as to why Germany does not wish an agreement to be reached, the one most generally believed being that the Emperor intends to make war on China, if he can do so without clashing with the other allied Powers, but is not yet ready to declare himself to that effect.

It was a high compliment to President McKinley that Russia, the government which was supposee to be most antagonistic, should, in an official declaration of its attitude and intention toward China, have endorsed his policy so strongly, by stating its opposition to the partition or dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. This country was the first to officially publish its opposition to the dismemberment of China, and if dismemberment is prevented it will be because of President McKinley's courageous stand against it at the beginning.

That the sensational stories of defeat for the allies in and around Peking found no credence in official circles was shown by the order sent to Nagasaki, Japan, for the transport Meade, which arrived there this week with troops, to proceed to Manila, in accordance with President McKinley's previously announced determination to send no more American troops to China at this time.

The Democrats had their campaign text book, which is just out, prepared by a renegade Republican, George C. Gorham. About one-third of it is devoted to so-called imperialism, and 16 to 1 is practically ignored. Why Mr. Gorham was chosen to prepare this book is a mystery, as a man who leaves a party for the reason he left the Republican party—his failure to be provided with office—is not worthy of any party's favors.

In asking ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland to serve on the International Board of Arbitrators provided for in the treaty signed at The Hague President McKinley served notice upon the European signers of the treaty that he is not disposed to regard it as a dead letter. An international arbitration board may come in handy and prevent a big war before the Chinese mix-up is straightened out.

FREE BLOOD AND SKIN CURE.
An Offer Proving Faith.

Ulcers, Eating Sores, Cancer, Scrofula, Itching Skin, Scabs and Scales of Eczemr, Aches and Pains in bones, back or joint, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Rotten Gums and Chronic Rheumatism, and all obstinate, deep-seated blood troubles are quickly cured by taking a few large bottles of Botanic Blood Balm. We challenge the world for a case of blood disease that Botanic Blood Balm will not cure. The cures are permanent and not a patching up. Is your blood thin? skin pale? all run down? as tired in the morning as when you went to bed? catarrh? putrid breath? eruption sores in mouth or throat? If so, you [illegible]sbad. Blood Balm will mak the blod pure and rica, heal every sore; stops the aches and pains, build up the broken down body and invigorats the old and weak. Botanic Blood Balm, the only perfect blood purifier made. Sold at drug stores; $1 der large bottle, including complete directions. To prove our faith in Blood Balm a trial bottle given away to sufferers For free trial bottle, address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate, but write at once describing trouble and free personal advice given. Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Over 3000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B.

WONDERFUL BEAUTY.

SURPASSING GRANDEUR OF THE GREAT PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Exquisite Court Settings and Garden Arrangement—Electric and Fountain Effects—Sculpture and Color Decorations—The Exhibit Divisions.

Every day brings nearer to completion the great Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo next year. Every one of the score of colossal buildings is under way, and a number of them are under roof. Thousands of men are at work, and the hammers are playing a merry tattoo that thrills with enthusiasm the thoughtful listener who steps within the gates.

Already one may have a foretaste of the image of exquisite beauty which will spread its wings when spring again stirs to life the sleeping earth next year. In horticulture and floral beauty this Exposition will stand peerless and alone. In several other points it will surpass anything the world has ever seen.

Let me first speak of the court settings. By this is meant a symmetrical placing of the principal large buildings with reference to one another so as to form a system of connecting courts, each with its special features yet each a part of one great, beautiful picture. The principal courts are the Court of Fountains and Plaza, which form a north and south perpendicular and connect with a transverse court called the Esplanade. Two minor courts open into the Esplanade, known as the Court of Cypresses and Court of Lilies. These courts, about 33 acres in area, with the magnificent decorations which will complete their beauty, will give to the eye a vista of exceptional grandeur from whatever point they may be seen.

In sculptural and plastic decorations this Exposition will set a new pattern for nations to contemplate and adore. The exterior of every building will present a richness of design and delicacy of detail unparalleled in the history of expositions. Majestic statues and costly modeled groups, lacking only life to complete the ideality of their purpose, will guard entrances and bridges or send down their blessings upon the enterprise from lofty domes and towers.

Again, from all the buildings will be diffused a radiance of color that will vie with the brilliant gardens in its agreeable effect upon the eye. Such elaborate color decoration upon the exteriors of a great group of buildings is a distinct departure from the custom observed at former expositions. To the prismatic brilliance of the gardens and the rich tints of the buildings will be added water effects extraordinary in conception and of supreme beauty. In all the courts will be large pools rippling and sparkling under the fantastic activity of numberless fountains. Many of these fountains are to be elaborate sculptured works, with jets of water playing from hundreds of openings.

With all its wonderful beauty by day the Exposition will be, like the cereus of tropical America, a flower of the night. Then will it blossom in exquisite perfection. With all the fountains playing amid floating lights upon every golden, rippling pool; with the great cascade shooting in veillike form from its high niche in the tall electric tower; with more than 250,000 electric lights fringing every building and giving to every jet and ripple of water a fantastic iridescence; with music lending the charm of sweet sounds to the harmony of color and sculpture, flowers, foliage and fountains, the evening scenes at this Exposition will be such as no lover of the beautiful will permit to pass without at least one determined effort to witness them.

Surrounding the main group of buildings and bordered with a double row of trees and grassy banks is a broad and stately canal more than a mile in length. At certain points this canal forms a part of the court vistas, but has more to do with the rich embellishment of that portion of the grounds outside the main buildings. Lagoons that lose themselves amid lawns and gardens tap the main waterway at various intervals, and at the southern side of the Esplanade it broadens into lakes where there have been planted a wonderful variety of water plants to be ready for next year's blossoming. In that part of the great Exposition plot known as Delaware Park is a lake half a mile long, surrounded by wooded banks that will contribute much to the beauty of the Exposition.

So much for the uncommon beauty of this great enterprise. Now of the more practical side. The exhibits to be contained in the buildings will include nearly everything of commercial value or industrial utility. The divisions, each of them a considerable exhibition in itself, are as follows: Electricity and electrical appliances; fine arts—painting, sculpture, decoration; graphic arts—typography, lithography, steel and copperplate printing, photomechanical processes, drawing, engraving and bookbinding; liberal arts—education, engineering, public works, constructive architecture, hygiene and sanitation, music and the drama; ethnology, archæology, progress of labor and invention. Isolated and collective exhibits; agriculture, food and its accessories, agricultural machinery and appliances; horticulture, viticulture, floriculture; live stock—horses, cattle, sheep, swine, pet stock; forestry and forest products, fish, fisheries, fish products and apparatus for fishing; mines and metallurgy, machinery, manufactures, transportation exhibits, railways, vessels, vehicles, ordnance; exhibits from the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Tutuila, Guam, and the Philippine Islands; large exhibits by the National Government from all departments, and special exhibits from Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, Canada and from various states and countries of Central and South America.

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It lathers in **Hard** or soft water far more freely than other tar soaps, and, being 100 per cent. pure, outlasts any of "the filled" soaps of equal size.

It contains much more glycerine than other soaps, and this together with its soft thick lather make it a king among shampoo soaps. In the treatment of skin, scalp and hair diseases, aggravated cases of dandruff, scald head, falling hair, etc., Whitar is highly recommended.

Physicians recommend it for babies' baths, and in cases of chafe or heat rash, the soap is peculiarly efficacious.

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So vast is the number of valuable and interesting objects for exhibition in the possession of the government that none but a building of great proportions could possibly contain them. Instead of one building, however, at the Pan-American Exposition, which is to be held in Buffalo from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1901, the Federal group will consist of three massive structures connected by colonnades. The main building will be 130 feet wide and 600 feet long. The others will each be 150 feet square. The government work is under the direction of James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the treasury department. The group will be treated architecturally in a modified Spanish renaissance, and the color scheme, in marked contrast to that used at Chicago, will be rich and brilliant.

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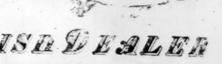

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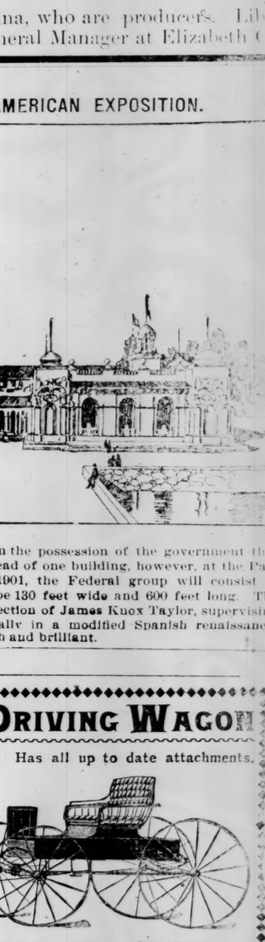

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LODGES.

Masonic Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. F. Grigg, W. M.; Dr. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann, J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; Jr. A. Hooper, Sec.; Geo. L. Sawyer, Tiler. Meets 1st Sunday, 3d Tuesday and 4th Friday nights.

Odd Fellows: Advance Lodge No. 14, D. M. Gregory, N. G.; J. F. Simpson, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; R. L. Black, Financial Secretary. Meets Thursday nights.

Canton Encampment No. 8; N. Garrett, C. P.; J. F. Simpson, H. P.; T. T. Whitcomb, S. W.; W. B. Twiddy, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; O. B. Lindsey, Treasurer.

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Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Ledge, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 3rd Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A. C. Garrett Sachem, I. I. Sawyer, Sr. Sagamore; T. C. Thompson, Jr. Sagamore; Wesley Williams, Prophet; W. Bob Goodwin, Chief of Records; R. B. White, K. of W. Meet every Thursday night.

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Sept. 6 1900.

THE MAN AND HIS COAT.

How custom makes us tremble!
We assume that we are brave,
But we're each and all afraid of fashion's test.
It is useless to dissemble—
You are Mrs. Grundy's slave
Completely, though the fact is not confessed.
You talk of reformation,
And you say you'll overturn
Our social system every time you vote;
But a sad, perspiring nation
Breathlessly has paused to learn—
Have you nerve enough to go without a coat?

It is not a thing of beauty;
It is wrinkled in the back,
And has buttons which are not the slightest use,
But you think it is your duty,
Though the thirsty pavements crack,
To wear it and avoid the mob's abuse,
You may proudly face the firing,
You may scorn the foeman's blade
Which is murderously pointed at your throat;
But when weary and perspiring,
Are you wise and unafraid—
Have you nerve enough to go without a coat?

—Washington Star.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

Read the article headed "Something New" in another column.

Judge McNeal will occupy the bench in Camden next week.

W. E. Howard succeeds Edward Farrer as postmaster at Ocracocke.

Wake Forest College opened its doors last Friday with a first day registration of 205 students.

Cotton is reported to be opening exceptionally early this season. The result of the heat and drought.

A great truth quickly told: Clothing for Men, Youths and Children. Latest novelties at Moses Weisel's.

The Carrollton, the well known hostlery at Raleigh, has changed hands. Mr. C. F. Bennett of Wilmington is the new proprietor.

The conservative element of the Populist party is reported to be organizing McKinley Clubs in various sections of the State.

Honest values stitched with truthful words. The Hu-man-ic Shoe for men is one of the best that is made. They fit and wear without hurting your foot: $4 at Moses Weisel's.

The recent disaffection among operators in Southern cotton mills is attributed by some to the New England mill men.

A contemporary states that the matter of erecting a large suburban hotel for the accommodation of northern visitors in winter is being agitated in Raleigh.

Tom Jones, the negro murderer, paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows at Raleigh Saturday. He swung off into eternity with words of confession and repentance on his lips.

Morrow Bros. & Heath Co., of Albemarle, N. C., have had their charter amended, increasing the stock from $30,000 to $100,000 and giving them the right to erect and operate cotton mills.

Littleton Female College, advertised in this paper, begins its 18th Annual Session September 19th. The past session was by very much the most successful in the history of the Institution.

Secretary T. P. Parker, of the North Carolina Tobacco Growers' Association, has issued an address in which he urges the tobacco growers of the State to organize in a mutual protective association.

The Southern States Association estimates a shortage of 885,000 bales in the cotton crop as compared with last year. The prospect is that prices will be higher. The financial burden will fall upon the consumer.

Our baseball friends of Edenton are still batting the sphere with more than mid-summer energy. Two games are reported from Edenton during the week. Berkley was the contestant. Honors were even, each team winning a hotly contested game.

Charlotte is to have a $300,000 brewery to be the largest in the South. The building will be located southwest of the city and will be 10 stories high in the brewery department proper. Stock has been taken in the new enterprise by many of the local liquor dealers of that section

The 74th meeting of Convocation, will be held in Holy Trinity Church, Hertford, on the 23th of September, 1900. Subject for essay, True and False Liberalism, Rev. G. M. Tolson. Preachers—Church. Sermon, Rev. Nathaniel Harding; Practical Sermons, Rev. F. B. Ticknor, and Rev. Louis L. Williams.

Never before have we been able to offer so large and varied an assortment of fresh and pleasing styles. We have the stock that meets the expectation and gratifies the tastes. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do. You can find Shoes, Hats, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods in all of the latest styles to be had at M. Weisel's, Water street.

The monotony of the summer quietude, socially speaking, was broken by a delightful german at the Academy of Music Monday night. The summer girl, returned from her sphere of conquest, nimble-footed, light-hearted and with brow of tan, reigned in her element, and friends of the seaside, to the melody of soft music, recalled again half-whispered tales by moon and water. The weather man was kind and deigned to furnish a modest breeze for the occasion. Those participating were Miss Ruth Toms of Hertford with Mr. C. W. Melick, Miss Mattie Toms of Hertford with Mr. Waite, Miss Annie Vaughan with Mr. W. T. Old, Miss Lizzy Bateman of Hertford with Mr. Blucher Ehringhaus, Miss Kate Ehringhaus with Mr. Malvern Tillett, Miss Kate Engle with Mr. Will Wood, Miss Ida J. Flora with Mr. Frank Baxter, Miss Seymour of Key West with Mr. George Pendleton, Miss Gertie Greenleaf with Dr. E. F. Martin, Miss Clennie White with Mr. Brad Sanders, Mrs. S. S. Lamb with Mr. George Scott. Chaperons: Mrs. James Willard, Mrs. Folk, of Edenton, Mrs. J. E. Wood, Mrs. A. C. Hathaway, Miss Sophy Martin, Mrs. Bertie Albertson and Mrs. Farrar of Norfolk. Stags: Mr. Geo Fearing, Mr. Jas. Hathaway, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Dean and Mr. R. P. Jenkins. The german was lead by Messrs W. T. Old and William Wood. The affair was reported to have been a very enjoyable one, and remorseless Time, in the unpoetic shape of the old town clock, proclaimed the hour of one in unfeeling tone, reminding the gay revelers that the morrow was already a reality, ere the last dance was danced out.

There is an issue in the coming campaign which is of no small importance. This is the fight for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Marion Butler. There are at least four candidates. The most talked of are two—Chairman Simmons and Julian S. Carr. The former has the prestige of two successful campaigns—1898 and 1900; the latter has much influence with the Confederate soldier element and it is at the head of their organization in this State. The friends of Frank I. Osborne assert that he is the ablest of all the aspirants, and the friends of Alfred M. Waddell, Mayor of Wilmington and ex-Congressman, make the same claim as to him. There is to be an entirely new feature in this Senatorial contest. There will be a primary, to be held on the day of election, at which the Democratic voters are to express and decide their preference for Senator.—Tarboro Southerner.

Isaac M. Meekins, esq., Republican nominee for Congress, will speak at Camden C. H. on Monday, September 10th; at Elizabeth City on Monday, September 17, at Hertford on Monday September 24, Edenton on Monday, October 1st; at Gatesville on Monday, October 8th; at Winton on Monday, October 15; at Plymouth on Monday, October 29. Hon. J. H Small, the Democratic candidate, is respectfully invited to meet him.

From the Department's latest sources of information it is estimated that there are now in North Carolina 168 mills, 22,178 looms and 1,003,268 spindles which consumed 380,331 bales of cotton in 1899. The total consumption in the Southern States for the year was 1,400,026 bales. The Secretary of Agriculture estimated that one-fifth of the cotton crop of the Southern States was being manufactured within the South's borders. North Carolina is first in number of mills among the Southern States and second in out-put.

Lewis Lewark, the Currituck Inlet fat-boy prodigy, is exhibiting himself to the curious at Norfolk, Va., and vicinity at so much per. Lewis is 16 years old and weighs between 500 and 600 pounds. His health is perfect and he eats as much at a meal as two ordinary men. It may be said that he is well proportioned and possesses a face of some intelligence. When 9 years old he weighed 250 pounds. He is gaining in flesh and weight every day.

We note the recent formation of a banking corporation at Plymouth, capital stock, $12,500; charter yet to be granted. Mr. W. T. O'd, the progressive young cashier of the First National Bank of this city, was elected president of the organization.

The Republican State Executive Committee met at Greensboro on the 3d. Senator J. C. Pritchard was chosen as State Chairman to succeed the Hon. A. E. Holton, resigned.

The Corporation Commission met yesterday at Raleigh. They are to pass upon the advisability of adopting the new southern freight classification.

A dinner seasoned with arsenic resulted in the death of Dr. S. J. Love, of Union county on Tuesday. Eight other persons are seriously ill.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of the Standard Bath Cabinet Company.

PRIVATE SALE! There is a private sale of valuable old antique furniture (Mahogany and Walnut especially fine) now going on at the residence of the late Capt. P. D. Sykes, Dry Point, opposite Kramer's Mill. Come purchasers.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:35 and will set to-night at 6:24.—Mr. J. Paul Spence has left to take charge of one of the graded schools at Danville, Va.—A lady of color was added to the number of inmates of the jail last week. She was decamping with her husband's wardrobe, plus his pocket change, when halted in her gay career by the sheriff.—Returns from the Corbett-McCoy fisticuff were received by a number of the interested at the Academy of Music Thursday evening.—We sympathize with Mr. Thomas Gold and family in the recent loss of their little daughter. The body was taken to Newport News for interment.—Miss Kate Engle, one of our popular young ladies, is back from an extended visit to Philadelphia and vicinity—Miss Bessie Gregory is visiting in Hertford.—Sighs the summer girl:

Alas, the far-east heathen at our civilization mocks—
The empress dowager's a dame who owns 2000 frocks.

She's champion.—Mr. Dack O. Newberry, who has been spending some time in the city, returned to his home at Columbia Friday.—Mr. G. D. B. Pritchard and wife are off to northern cities purchasing millinery goods.—Mr. J. W. Sharber and family, who have been seeking health at Clifton Spring, N. Y., have returned. We regret to hear that Mr. Sharber finds himself but slightly improved.—We are pleased to see Mr. Walter Old, who has been quite ill at his home on upper Church street, once more able to be about.—Mrs. Folk, of Edenton, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Martin on Church street.—Our contemporary the Fisherman and Farmer is removing its war paint to a commodious wigwam in the new Gregory Building.—

Oh shirt waist man, oh shirt waist man
You've plenty of defenders;
But every one will drop you if
You keep on your suspenders.

So sings the fastidious maiden.—Miss Neppie Burgess has returned from visiting in Baltimore.—Mr. W. T. Old spent Friday in Edenton.—Miss Flora Brockett has returned from Nags Head.—Misses Ruth and Mattie Toms of Hertford passed through our city last Monday en route from Nags Head. They spent the evening here the guests of Miss Ada Melick on Water street.—We are pleased to see S. S. Lamb, esq., out again after a slight indisposition.—Quite a number of our lawyers are in attendance on Currituck Court this week.—If Dame Rumor is to be believed, wedding bells will soon ring out in social circles.—A third coat of shells is being laid on Main street. It looks like a continuous installment performance.—The City Fathers have evidently not taken kindly to our suggestion in the matter of the street sprinkler.—Mrs. Mattie Leary has returned from a sojourn in Edenton. Miss Lizzy Bateman of that city accompanies her as a guest.—The handsome brass sign-plates which have been placed at the door of the First National Bank are quite ornamental.—The Misses LaBoyteaux of Charlestown, W. Va., who have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. Geo. M. Scott, on North Road street, return to-day.—Miss Lucy Bell, who has been visiting in Oriental, is once more at home.—Mrs. Farrar of Norfolk is visiting her daughter, Mrs. James Willard, on West Church street.—Someone with a midsummer thirst relieved the Stager beer house or a portion of its liquid product Saturday evening and further bettered himself by the appropriation of the small change in the money drawer.—Mr. J. Pritchard is moving a wooden structure from the Brown lot on North Water street to a sight on the Bradford lot on Fearing street. A brick building is to be erected on the lot vacated.—Miss Dillon and Miss Lula Walker of Cresswell are the guests of Capt. Cohoon and family of this city.—Dr. O. S. McMullan and family returned yesterday from a pleasant northern trip.—The resignation of Dr. W. S. Penick, Baptist minister here, has been accepted to take effect November 1st. We have been informed that the Doctor intends to embark in journalism at his old home in Shreveport La.—Alex. Berry, esq., a prominent citizen of Swan Quarter, spent a few days on business here last week. He gave us a pleasant call. He has been a steady subscriber for over a quarter of a century.—Mr. C. T. Parker, of Salem dropped in upon us the other day. Having leased his farm he expects to move to town and occupy a residence he is having erected on his recently purchased lot on Dyer street.—Mr. Henry W. Sanders, who is now connected with the Engraving and Printing Department at Washington, after spending a short time visiting his old home in this city, returned Saturday.—In response to an important telegram on Saturday, Mr I. M. Meekins left for Baltimore.—N. J. Simmons and W. C. Bowser, two prosperous and intelligent colored men of Roanoke Island, have each purchased two lots of M. N. Sawyer on York street.—L. Selig, Jeweler of Water street, is having his store handsomely repainted and papered.—The first Fall meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. Dr. L. S. Blades on Main street Thursday afternoon, September 13th, at 4 o'clock. A large attendance is desired.—Mr. Fred Bell of Washington, D. C., is visiting his family in this city.—We understand that Mr. C. W. Overman, a well known furniture man of this city, has disposed of his business to Mr. T. W. Williams, also of this city, who will continue the same at the old stand.—Mr. John H. Burgess, jr., is off on a trip to Norfolk and Baltimore.—Mr. Geo. Scott, jr. gave a most enjoyable little sail last evening to a party of friends in honor of his cousins, the Misses LaBoyteaux, now visiting here

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in North Carolina for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SOMETING NEW.

Here is something new, an original contest. Read very carefully. You may get $100.00 in Cash, a Parlor Organ, a Bicycle, a Gold watch, or a Silk Dress. Who can arrange these nine groups of jumbled letters into nine States; "Ovekwrn," "htua," "weldarae," "awio," "hooi," "linoiisi," "dioha," "neaim," "moneywig." For example, "oyekwrn" can be transposed into New York and so on. You can only use each letter in its own group. It will be found a hard study, but if you stick to it you may get five, or even seven, or perhaps all of the words correctly. The proprietors of Ward's Root Beer, that delicious healthful temperance beverage, offer the following prizes: To the person who sends a complete correct list will be paid $100.00 in money; to the person sending the next largest correct list will be given a $75 Bicycle; for the next largest correct list will be given a $65 Parlor Organ; for the 4th largest list will be given a $50 Gold Watch; for the 5th a handsome Silk Dress Pattern. If more than one person succeeds in making a complete list the $100 cash and the equivalent in money of the other prizes will be divided among those who send correct list of nine States. We want you to try and make out the entire nine States, for who knows but you may be the lucky winner? Contest closes October 30 The object of giving away these prizes is simply an advertisement of Ward's Root Beer

Send no money with your reply but be sure to send us the name and address of your nearest druggist and tell us whether he keeps Ward's Root Beer or not.

This is simply one of our plans of advertising and we hope our giving these costly prizes will be the means of having Wards Root Beer talked about in many new homes. Every one has an equal opportunity. Honest and fair treatment is guaranteed. No one in our employ will be allowed to enter contest. Contestants who enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope will receive an immediate reply. All that is required if successful is your assistance introducing Ward's Root Beer or Bitters the purest and best. Address early as possible Ward Drug Co., Dept "C" 30-32 E. 14th St, New York.

FOR SALE! 30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE the OLD FAIRGROUNDS, near the cotton Factory. Terms and payments made easy

CATARRH WASH Two month's treatment of Catarrh of the head and nose for 50c. Best and simplest remedy ever discovered. Booklet and sample for 2 cents. ATLANTA PREPARATION CO. 113 N. PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Union Central Life Insurance Company.

S. S. CARTWRIGHT, Special Agent.

Room 7, Bradford Building, Elizabeth City, N. C

MATTING! New Goods, New Patterns,

Our Mattings are new goods forwarded to us direct from the ship in which they came

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

They are not dried out; They are not old patterns; They are not auction jobs. They are fresh, new goods; bright, clean patterns and at very moderate prices.

WALL PAPER!

Make your rooms beautiful and attractive by papering the walls. It costs very little We can show you a large variety of good things for the purpose. There is no use in ordering from sample books if you can save yourself time, money and trouble by selecting from our stock of three thousand pieces.

We have just opened a large lot of Jardinieries, Flower Pots and Urns.

MELICK

Fulmer & Co.

When buying Groceries, as well as other things, you like to have some variety to choose from. No store in Elizabeth City displays such a variety of good things to eat as Fulmer & Co's. You can find many new things there and very likely among them is something that will just suit you. If you need a Health Food, try "Grape Nuts," Ralston Breakfast and Barley Food, Whole Wheat Biscuit, or Mother's Oats. We have a fine grade Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Hecker's Whole Wheat Flour for Dispeptics and Ralstons's Brain Bread Flour. Below is a list of a few dainties for the table: Imported Switzir Cheese, Veal Loaf, Liver Pudding, Boneless Herring, Imported Sardines, Dried Beef, Queen Olives, Yellow Peaches, Canned Strawberries. Real Quince and Peach Preserves, Cranberry Sauce, Chow-chow and India Relish. Telephone 17,

How Are Your Kidneys? Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

Taking Turkish, Vapor, or Medicated Baths. All the comforts of HOT SPRINGS may be had HOME for THREE CENTS each. They are RESTFUL and REFRESHING. "GIVES TOWER TO THE BRAIN." Our new and improved THERMAL BATH CABINETS are AUTOMATICALLY operated, no attendant required. Just turn on the drinking water and it opens it. Turn WITHOUT ANY ASSISTANCE. Our Cabinet Baths produce perfect HEALTH, CLEANLINESS, Vapor, Medicated or Electric. Without RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Colds, Lassitude and Malaria. PHYSICIANS recommend them for WOMAN'S TROUBLES, Obesity and Nervousness. Unequaled for the treatment of Skin and Blood Diseases, Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Grip, Malaria, Colds, Headache, Fevers, Contagious Diseases. OVER TWO MILLION PORES OF THE SKIN are opened, relieving from the system POISONOUS MATTER which, if retained, causes disease and premature death. PRICES $3.00 to $6.00. Write for our Catalogue before buying a Bath Cabinet. We want a reliable agent in your town. Exclusive territory given. STANDARD BATH CABINET CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Standard Bath Cabinet Co., Toledo, Ohio.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is away up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us socialble we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, o. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to obtain a patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., (Patent Attorneys,) Evans Building, - WASHINGTON, D. C.

TRY OUR THROAT PASTILLES FOR SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS, WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

STANDARD PHARMACY, Moved from Road to Poindexter St.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

TYROSA for SOUPS

Soup stock prepared in the form of Dry Flour, thoroughly cooked and ready for immediate use.

Makes a Delicious Soup in Ten Minutes

All flavors retained

No Nutriment is lost.

Indigestible parts of the food removed.

TYROSA is Pure Food and all Food.

A 10 cent package makes six quarts of soup. Three varieties, Pea, Bean, Vegetable Turtle.

For sale by grocers.

PREPARED BY MAC MORRAN & CO., Port Huron, Mich.

Barbarism in Morocco.

A remarkable instance of barbarity, within two hours' journey of Tangier, is reported, which shows how matters still go in Morocco to-day. At the duar of Charifin a man stole a donkey and sold it for seven pesetas—less than $1.25. On his return home he was taken before the chief of the duar, who gave the thief's relations leave to punish him as they thought best. There and then, in the presence of the neighbors, the man was tied to a tree, and his eyes were burned out with a red-hot iron. The wretches took their victim to the Basha of Tangier, who, instead of giving them their deserts, consigned the man to the vile dungeon at the Kasbah, from which he was only released on his mother's intercession.

Can Cure Texas Fever in Cattle.

A discovery of much interest to those who lose thousands yearly owing to the cattle pest has been communicated to the French Academy of Medicine by M. Linniere, one of the leading scientists on veterinary subjects, who claims to be able to preserve animals from Texas fever, the worst form of parasitic maladies. M. Linniere has succeeded in cultivating the parasite producing the disease in serum from animals which have been previously attacked, thus attenuating its virulence, and in obtaining a vaccine virus with which to inoculate and protect cattle against the fever.

Electroplating After Embalming.

Dr. Variot, of Paris, has discovered a process for embalming bodies which it is thought will prove a great success. He not only embalms, but metallizes the bodies by the Ruolt process just as it is done with a fork or a spoon. In this manner they can be preserved indefinitely, and in such perfection that the most imperceptible wrinkles and lines are reproduced, and the embalmed body has the appearance of a metal statue.

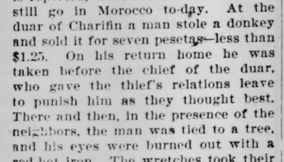
Gold Medal Awarded Walter Baker & Co.

PARIS, Aug. 20—The Judges at the Paris Exposition have just awarded a gold medal to Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., for their preparations of cocoa and chocolate. This famous company, now the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world, have received the highest awards from the great international and other expositions in Europe and America. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

Cats and Dogs in China.

Black dogs and cats are the favorites in China in the line of food, because when eaten in midsummer they are believed to insure health and strength.

A French physician, Dr. Hervieux, has made investigations that indicate flies spread smallpox.



You will never find our Doctor out. He is here to give advice without charge to those who need him—to those who don't, sometimes. He doesn't always recommend the Ayer medicines, because the Ayer medicines are not "cure-alls."

Perhaps if we tear a leaf from his correspondence it will show you what we mean. Here is a letter which came last March.

"DEAR DR. AYER:
I want your advice for my little boy. He is getting very thin. He has no appetite. He is fifteen years old. When he was four years old he had lung fever, but his health was good until two years ago. Since then he is failing fast. The doctors here say he has the bronchitis. He spits all the time awful bad. The spits are big, thick, and white. Yours truly,
MRS. MARGARET MURPHY,
March 30, 1900. Kinbrae, Minn."

And this is the way the Doctor answered Mrs. Murphy:

"DEAR MADAM:
"We enclose our book on The Throat and Lungs, in which we trust you will find just the information you desire.
"You should begin at once the use of this Cherry Pectoral for your son, giving it in moderate doses. Then procure some good preparation of cod-liver oil, as Scott's Emulsion, and give him that, as well. Pay particular attention to his diet, giving him such nourishing foods as rare steak, lamb chops, good milk, eggs, etc. Above all, keep him out of doors all that the weather permits. There is nothing that will do him more good than plenty of fresh air. Let him live out of doors all that is possible. By carrying out these general suggestions we shall hope to hear soon that your son is improving in every way. Very truly yours,
April 5, 1900. J. C. AYER."

You see, it wasn't only the Ayer medicines that we recommended. The first idea of the Doctor was to cure that boy. The result is told in this letter:

"DEAR DR. AYER:
"My little boy has improved so much since I received your advice that I want to write and tell you how thankful I am.
"When I first wrote you, on March 30, he only weighed 50 pounds, but now he weighs 82 pounds; and all this gain since the 8th of April, when I first began to follow your directions.
"Please let me thank you again for what you have done for my boy.
July 17, 1900. MARGARET MURPHY.

Perhaps it was the cod-liver oil; perhaps it was the Cherry Pectoral. Probably it was both. But, more than either, it was the good, sound advice the Doctor gave in the first place. We are here to serve you in just the same way, and we will tell you the medicine for your case or tell you what medicines to avoid.

Five out of ten of our correspondents need a doctor rather than a prepared medicine, and we tell them so. If the doctors only knew it, we are working with them every day.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Comatone

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

FATAL STORM AT NOME.

Scores of Bodies Washed Ashore on the Gold Fields.

MUCH LAWLESSNESS PREVAILS.

Persons in Tents Chloroformed by Means of Rubber Tubes and Then Robbed—Storm Leaves Disaster and Death in Its Wake—Disease Raging Among the Eskimos—The Mortuary Record.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—A terrific storm raged at Nome, in which there was a heavy loss of life; the water front was lined with wreckage and stranded vessels of all descriptions. Out of sixty-eight steam launches only five remained afloat, and of seventy-two barges all except seven drifted ashore.

Twenty dead bodies were washed ashore and taken to the morgue for identification. Ten dead bodies were washed ashore at Topkuk, three miles north of Nome, the mouth of Nome River, and eight in front of Nome Camp, three twelve miles below Bluff City and two below Topkuk.

A tale of disease, death and suffering among the Eskimos which almost beggars description is told by Guy N. Stockslager, who has been directing a relief expedition sent out by the Government. Stockslager has returned from Cape York and reports the natives dying by wholesale, dozens of dead bodies lying around unburied.

In Teller City the sick natives killed the medicine man of the tribe in the vain hope that the act would appease the evil spirit. Thirteen deaths were reported in one day in Teller City.

The whole number of deaths in Nome since June 1 up to date of the fatal storm, as shown by the records of the Coroner, is seventy-one, of which twenty-nine were natives. There was only one death from smallpox. There were in all twenty cases of smallpox in the hospital, nearly all of which were of a mild form. Most of the deaths were from pneumonia.

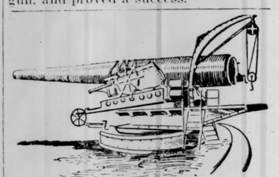
Reports from Nome by the steamship Tacoma say that much lawlessness prevails there; that from eight to a dozen robberies occur nightly, and that people are not safe from attacks from thugs after nightfall. The lawless element, it is said, predominates, and those whom they fear to rob in the streets are drugged in tents by means of a long rubber tube, through which chloroform is forced after the tube has been inserted through the canvas of the tent. The occupants of as many as twelve tents have been robbed in this manner in one night, and in one instance it was with difficulty that a victim was restored to consciousness.

The nights in Nome are lengthening rapidly; darkness now prevails as early as 5 o'clock, and the law-abiding folk are afraid to appear on the street after that hour.

BIG TORPEDO GUN TESTED.

Four Shots Fired With Success—Largest Gun Ever Built in This Country.

South Bethlehem, Penn. (Special).—In the presence of Lieutenant-General Miles, General Wilson, General Buffington and other army officials, the new eighteen-inch Gathaman torpedo gun, the largest ever built in this country, was tested at the Bethlehem Steel Works to determine the velocity of the shot and the strength of the gun, and proved a success.



THE GATHAMAN TORPEDO GUN.

The Government made an appropriation of $65,000 for the experiment, and demanded that the tests show a pressure of 18,000 pounds per inch and a velocity of 1800 feet to the second. Solid shots weighing a ton were fired.

After two preliminary shots the third was fired with a charge of 300 pounds of powder, and showed a pressure of 19,045 pounds and 1896 feet velocity, while the fourth shot, with the same charge, recorded a pressure of 19,350 pounds and a velocity of 1901 feet.

The gun is intended for coast defense. The inventor claims that it will throw a shell fifteen miles. Guncotton will be used in the charges. The gun is forty-four feet long and weighs fifty-nine tons.

DROWNED BY HIS FRIEND.

Gallant Attempt at Rescue Ended in Two Losing Their Lives.

Uniontown, Penn. (Special).—Altha M. Ritenour, a young man of this place, lost his life through the death embrace of a friend he was trying to save from drowning.

Samuel Trimble, of East End, Pittsburg, tried to swim across the Monongahela River, several miles about Point Marion, and when a good distance from the other side gave out and called for help. Ritenour went to the rescue, and when he reached Trimble the drowning man clutched him about the body in such a desperate manner that both were drowned.

The Despoiling of Pekin.

Pekin is now entirely under foreign control. Looting is proceeding systematically. The French and Russian flags are flying over the best portion of the imperial domain, where it is believed the imperial treasure is buried.

Cuba's Flag in Santiago.

The Cuban flag was raised over the palace at Santiago by Military Governor Wood's permission, thousands of Cubans witnessing the ceremony.

Cycling Notes.

A handlebar curved at a wrong angle is often the cause of aching wrists after a long ride.

No matter what the height of the bar may be, the grips should be placed so that they slope slightly downward.

The New York State Division of the L. A. W. has prepared a road book of Western New York that fills a long felt want.

For long distance riding, a chain should be thoroughly washed with gasolene, and then immersed in a hot mixture of equal parts of vaseline and paraffine.

To clean a chain which is in bad condition from neglect remove it from the wheel and put it in a strong solution of sal soda. If in a hurry the solution may be heated.

Since last April the New York State Division has lost fewer members than any other division, the figures of the leaders being: New York, 1974 lost; Pennsylvania, 3758 lost; Massachusetts, 2220 lost.

At the Parc des Princes, Auteuil, France, the final heat for the title of champion cycle racer of the world, three laps, or 2000 metres, between Jacquelin and Didier Nauts, was won by the former. Time, 4 m. 38 4-5 s.

SAVED BY HYPNOTISM.

The Rev. G. B. Cutten's Remarkable Cure For Inebriates.

He Restores Several Suffering From Alcoholism to Normal Health and Saves One Life.

New Haven, Conn. (Special).—Hypnotism as a cure for the liquor and tobacco habit is being put to practical and scientific use by the Rev. George B. Cutten, pastor of the Howard Avenue Baptist Church in this city, and formerly centre rush on the Yale football eleven. A series of experiments which he has conducted promises to revolution.ze the method employed in restoring to physical and mental soundness the inebriate and the victim of overindulgence in smoking.

The Rev. Mr. Cutten has become an expert hypnotist, and has been spending his summer vacation in the Yale Psychological Laboratory, making experiments scientifically on subjects sent to him by the organized charities of this city. He has had a subject in the hypnotist chair at least once a day all summer.

Indications are that he saved at least one man's life, that of Thomas Dick, "Jim the Penman," as he is known about town. Dick had been drunk for a month, and was an incipient delirium tremens case. Opiates had failed to produce sleep, his pulse stood at 112 beats to the minute and his heart indicated that a stroke of apoplexy might result at any time. Sleep he must have within a few hours or death was inevitable. Cutten administered hypnotic sleep, and in an hour Dick's heart was beating regularly and his pulse was almost normal. Dick was able to resume his work the next day.

Half a dozen cases of simple alcoholism, which apparently had wrecked the lives of the subjects, have been cured by Mr. Cutten, and, although the patients had been treated less than a month in each case, not one has shown a desire for liquor or tobacco since the treatment began.

Cutten practically has cured one case of stuttering, which resulted from a fall down stairs forty years ago. The patient was Arthur Bennett, one of the Rev. Mr. Cutten's parishioners. He has received only four treatments from Mr. Cutten, but everything now points to an early cure. Mr. Cutten said, in speaking of his treatment:

"My experiments are aimed at the moral rather than the physical regeneration of the patients. When the moral steadiness is accomplished the physical well being will soon follow."

The experiments are yet far from complete. Not a quarter of what Mr. Cutten proposes to accomplish has been completed. He will continue his experiment until next June, when he proposes to submit a remarkable the sis on the subject.

SAVED HIS LIFE BY HIS TEETH.

Painter Falling From Church Spire Catches Rope in His Mouth.

Chicago (Special).—A. Alizewski, a painter, saved his life by his teeth. He had been engaged in painting the spires of St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic Church. The spires are 160 feet high.

The work on one had been completed, and in gilding the cross on the other he was tanding on a small platform suspended by ropes. In some manner he became overbalanced, falling backward. A rope was dangling below the platform, which he grasped with his teeth. Thus he hung for several seconds, until he was able to grasp the rope with his hands, when he again pulled himself to the platform. He immediately descended from his lofty perch. Then, realizing what had happened, he fainted and was taken to his home.

A physician was summoned and found the man to be suffering from an internal rupture, which was no doubt caused by his grasping the rope between his jaws.

BRITISH TAKE MACHADODORP.

Boers Retire Northward Before the Advance of General Roberts.

London (By Cable).—General Roberts reports from Belfast as follows:

"Buller's advance occupied Machadodorp Tuesday afternoon. The enemy made a very poor stand and retired northward, followed by Dundonald's mounted troops, who could not proceed beyond Helvetia on account of the difficult nature of the country and the enemy taking up a position too strong to be dislodged by the mounted troops.

"French continued the movement Tuesday as far as Elandsfontein, from which he turned the enemy out with no difficulty. The latter retired very rapidly, leaving cooked food behind.

"General Buller's casualties were: Killed, one officer and thirteen men; wounded, seven officers and fifty-seven men."

Man Dies From X-Ray Effects.

According to the physician who issued the death certificate, the death of August Kittman, at St. Paul, Minn., was due to burns received during an X-ray treatment. Kittman met with a street car accident last winter, and it is said desired to have X-ray photographs taken of his injuries.

Impeachment of Atlanta's Mayor Ordered

The City Council of Atlanta, Ga., has ordered impeachment proceedings against Mayor Woodward, who is accused of gross neglect of duty.

Father Kills Stepson.

William Nichols, colored, head waiter at the Hotel Champlain, at Atlantic City, N. J., while intoxicated shot and killed his stepson, William, Jr. The young man was much in evidence at a party given by Mrs. Nichols Nichols, Sr., took umbrage at some remark and shot the son in the presence of his mother. He was arrested.

Obligatory Military Service in Chile.

Obligatory military service has been approved by the Chilean Congress.

The National Game.

The Brooklyn team has stolen twice as many bases as the Bostons.

This is said to be the most disastrous season for baseball in the history of the big league.

Sheehan is again back with the New York Club. He was farmed out to Syracuse of the Eastern League recently, but was sent back as not being good enough.

The remarkable reverses sustained this season by visiting teams in the League may be largely explained by the undeniable fact that home umpiring is systematically pursued by the League umpires.

Pittsburg has loaned Pitcher Waddell to Milwaukee and released Jouett Meekin outright. The latter will retire.

Neither Dunn nor Nops has given satisfaction to the Brooklyn management this year, and both men have been released outright. Dunn injured his arm in the spring and has not been able to get in condition again.

Ted Sullivan rises to remark: "Pitchers nowadays do not seem to have the staying power that they had back in the early days of baseball. Probably it is because they use more curves now, and thereby cripple their arms."

PLEA FOR PEACE IN CHINA

United States and Russia Have Entered Into an Alliance.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS SUGGESTED

In a Reply to Russia's Proposition For the Settlement of the Chinese Question the United States Government Proposes Negotiations to Bring About Peace—An Appeal to the Powers.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The United States and Russia have formed a compact for the settlement of the existing Chinese question. The fact of the agreement has been communicated to all the Powers.

If France, Italy, Germany and Japan agree to the main propositions in the Russo-American agreement the United States and Russia will immediately withdraw their troops from Pekin, inasmuch as there remain in that city no foreign interests.

The main features of the oral convention between Russia and America are:

First—That, although accomplished by force of arms, the rescue of the Ministers and foreign residents has been effected, for which purpose solely the allied army seized the Chinese capital.

Second—The Emperor Kwangsu is the de facto and de jure ruler of China.

Third—That Li Hung Chang is the duly accredited envoy for peace of the Chinese Government.

Fourth—The Powers are requested to co-operate with Li Hung Chang and his Government for the restoration of order throughout the empire.

Fifth—That this restoration of order and the status quo as to the open door and the arrangement of all proper indemnity can be secured by the accredited envoys of all the nations having grievances against China by reason of the recent outbreak.

Sixth—That the integrity of the empire be preserved and that no territorial compensations be demanded.

BRESCI GETS LIFE SENTENCE.

Trial of King Humbert's Assassin Takes Place at Milan.

Milan, Italy (By Cable).—The trial of Bresci, the Anarchist who on July 29 shot and killed King Humbert of Italy, at Monza, resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. An immense crowd was present. The hearing began at nine o'clock. Bresci sat in the dock, calm and almost indifferent. His counsel, Signor Martelli, head of the Milan bar, and the Anarchist writer, Signor Merlino, made requests on various grounds for an adjournment, which were refused.

The indictment, which was very long, showed that the assassin had practiced much at target shooting, and that he prepared bullets so as to render them more dangerous. The witnesses were then introduced. There were eleven for the prosecution and five for the defense.

During the examination of Bresci, the assassin declared that he decided to kill King Humbert after the events in Milan and Sicily, "to avenge the misery of the people and my own." He added: "I acted without advice or accomplices."

The prisoner admitted the target practice and the preparation of bullets. He spoke in a low, firm voice, and said that he fired three shots at three yards with his revolver. Two wooden targets were here placed on the table before the judges.

A brigadier of gendarmes, Salvatori, recapitulated the story of the assassination of the King. He said he saved Bresci from the crowd, who nearly lynched the assassin.

The testimony of witnesses Galimbert and Oliviers did not adduce any new facts.

At the close of the trial Bresci was pronounced guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

BROOM CORN INJURED.

Hot Winds and Rains Do Damage of $300,000 in Illinois.

Arcola, Ill. (Special).—Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of broom corn is rotting and worthless in the fields of this—the greatest broom corn district of the world. Profit to that amount belonging to the farmers of the broom corn belt has been destroyed by blasting winds, terrific heat, showers of hail and scalding rains. Every woman who uses a broom is interested in the situation. Brooms that sell in Arcola for twenty-five and thirty cents are selling in the outside world at from forty to sixty cents, a price unknown for years.

Two Killed in a Street Duel.

A fatal duel occurred at Belf, N. M. David E. Baca made some remarks about a young woman friend of Melquiades Baca, which the latter resented. The men met later, two six-shooters were raised simultaneously, three shots from each rang out and both men fell mortally wounded.

Spain's Lost Ship Ready For Repairs.

The cruiser Reina Mercedes, the Spanish vessel which was sunk during the war with Spain, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., from Norfolk, Va.

Tampa Police to Wear Shirt Waists.

The City Council of Tampa, Fla., has passed a resolution instructing the Mayor to have the entire police force uniformed in shirt waists and straw hats. The men are greatly pleased at the proposed change.

Population of Boston.

The census of Boston, announced by the Census Bureau, at Washington, is 560,892, against 448,477 in 1890. This is an increase of 112,415, or 25.07 per cent.

Newsy Gleanings.

A celluloid collar worn by Nathan Clausen, of Hempstead, L. I., caught fire from a cigar and terribly burned him.

Cholera is prevalent throughout Hyderabad and in Bombay, in India. There are 5,688,000 persons receiving relief.

The tax rate of Boston, Mass., has been fixed at $14.70, as against $13.10 last year. This is the largest rate since 1885.

Public land in Northern New Mexico was withdrawn from sale, in order to save the cliff dwellings from destruction.

There are 40,296 licensed dogs in Chicago.

A thirteen and one-half-pound baby was born recently at Middletown, Conn., to Mrs. Michael Potterno, herself but fourteen years old.

Oil has been dethroned from the firerooms of the Chicago Union Traction Company, and coal is to be substituted. Economy is given as the reason for the change.

Layton's "tuckshop," beloved of Eton boys for one hundred years, a little English confectionery store twenty by thirty feet, has been sold at auction for $120,000.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	$ —	@	$ 22
Firsts	21	@	21½
Thirds to seconds	18	@	20½
State dairy tubs, extras	20	@	21
Imitation creamery	15½	@	18
Factory, firsts	15¾	@	16
Low grades	14	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	10¾	@	10½
Small	10½	@	10⅝
Part skims, good to prime	7	@	8
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	18	@	20
State and Penn	18	@	20
Western—Choice	16	@	17
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	2 12	@	2 12½
Medium, 1899	1 80	@	1 82½
Pea, choice, 1899	2 05	@	2 07½
Red kidney, choice, 1899	1 80	@	1 82½
White kidney, choice, 1899	—	@	2 25
Yellow eye, 1899	2 10	@	2 15
Lima, Cal	3 52½	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	1 10	@	1 12½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, red, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Green, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Muskmelons, per bbl	50	@	1 25
Watermelons, per 100	6 00	@	25 00
Blackberries, per qt	2	@	5
Pears, Bell, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Bartlett, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Plums, per 8-lb. basket	5	@	25
Currants, per qt	2	@	3
Huckleberries, per qt	3	@	7
Peaches, N. J., per basket	20	@	1 00
Grapes, up-river, per car	25	@	40
Southern, per carrier	25	@	50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	10
Spring chickens, per lb	11¼	@	12½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	9
Ducks, per pair	35	@	60
Geese, per pair	70	@	1 00
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	7	@	10
Broilers, Phila., per lb	13	@	17
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb	10½	@	11
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb	—	@	11
Geese, East, spring, per lb	11	@	15
Squabs, per dozen	1 00	@	2 00
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, per lb	13	@	14
1899, fair	—	@	11½
Pacific Coast—1899, choice	—	@	13½
Common to fair	7	@	11
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	—	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	82½
Straw, long rye	70	@	72½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl.	1 25	@	1 62
Long Island, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets, per bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Onions—Orange Co., per bag	1 00	@	1 75
Conn., red, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbages, per 100	2 00	@	2 50
Turnips, per bbl	50	@	75
Tomatoes, per box	25	@	50
String beans, per basket	75	@	1 25
Squash, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per box	50	@	1 00
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	1 50
Corn, per 100	50	@	80
Egg plant, per bbl	—	@	75
Peppers, per bbl	50	@	75
Celery, per dozen	10	@	60
Lima beans, N. J., per bag	50	@	1 00
Lettuce, per case	1 50	@	3 75
Beets, per 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 75	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	84⅝
No. 2 red	—	@	80⅞
Corn—No. 2	45¾	@	46¾
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	27½
Track mixed	25	@	27
Rye—Western	57	@	57½
State	53	@	54
Lard, city	—	@	6.50c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9¼
Calves—City dressed	9	@	12½
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 50	@	4 25
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 75	@	7 00
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	4 50	@	6 10
Country dressed	—	@	—

TOBACCO.

The demand for domestic leaf has continued quite free during the week, and a better feeling generally obtains. Reported sales include 591 cases of 1899 New England, Havana seed, at 16½@60c.; 200 cases 1899 New England seed at 30@45c.; 250 cases 1899 flats at 1@19c.; 100 cases 1898 Zimmers at 14½, and 125 cases 1898 Wisconsin Havana at 11¾@12½c. Havana leaf has been in moderate request, with reported sales of 200 bales at 55@90c., in bond. Sumatra remains quiet, the sales reported amounting to but 100 bales, at 80c.@$1.75, in bond.

TO CORNER CAULIFLOWER.

Philadelphia Syndicate After Entire Long Island Crop.

New York City (Special).—A plan that will take the cauliflower trade of Long Island out of the hands of the commission men is said to be at present under consideration by the cauliflower growers and representatives of a syndicate in Philadelphia which is trying to secure the entire cauliflower crop. The representatives of the syndicate say that it will guarantee to take the whole crop at $1 a barrel, delivered at the railway stations.

A committee has been appointed by the cauliflower growers to go to Philadelphia and investigate the offer of the syndicate. At present the farmers sell their cauliflowers at an average price of seventy-five cents a barrel.

Nebraska's Large Corn Crop.

In the estimation of the leading grain men of Nebraska there is no longer ground for apprehension concerning the corn crop of the State. They express the utmost confidence that the yield will now approximate 300,000,000 bushels.

Little Coal Shipped Abroad.

Notwithstanding reports that millions of tons of American coal are to go to Europe on account of waning mines there, shipping lists show that hardly a cargo has been actually sent.

Chicago's Sheep Shipping Record.

The past week was a record-breaking one as regards the shipment of feeding sheep at Chicago. The total receipts for the week amount to 30,000 head, the banner week in the history of the market.

Wisconsin Tobacco Damaged.

A severe hailstorm swept over Rock County, Ohio, and it is estimated that two-thirds of the tobacco crop is ruined. If this should prove to be the case the loss would reach $500,000.

Trade and Crop Reports.

Hot weather has helped the Louisiana cotton crop.

White pine lumber is in good demand at the Northwest.

Exports are heavy and money is abundant at Montreal.

Victoria, B. C., reports Yukon shipments heavy, coast trade fair and building active.

Omaha reports a heavy trade in groceries and dry goods, and an excellent corn crop probable.

The dullness in general speculation is marked, stocks and food products being very inactive.

Reports from Cleveland state that the freight situation on the lakes is very dull, with no improvement in sight.

Canadian trade is seasonably light in the province of Quebec, but weather is better and crops have been helped thereby.

Gross railway earning of sixty roads for the second week of August aggregate $8,997,777, a gain of 8.6 per cent. over a year ago.

There is a better business doing in hardware at several markets West and East, though it is claimed in some instances at the expense of prices.

Spools and Thread.

Nimble fingers were busy with embroidery and fine sewing on the porch of the summer hotel, when the great number of spools of thread and embroidery cotton brought up the subject of their manufacture.

"Spools are made chiefly from birchwood," said the manufacturer who was called out for facts. "First, the wood is sawed into sticks four or five feet in length, and from seven-eighths of an inch to three inches square, according to the size of the spool desired. The sticks are sawed into short blocks, a hole is bored through each block, and then are then thoroughly dried in a hot-air kiln."

"The spool machine is automatic, but it cannot 'feed' itself. The feeding is usually done by a boy; he simply places the blocks in a spout, being careful to take out such as are knotty or in any way defective. One whirl of the little block against sharp knives shaped by a pattern makes the spool.

"The spools polish themselves by being rapidly revolved in a drum. They are made into thousands of shapes and sizes, and are produced at the rate of one per second. One factory makes 100,000 gross a day.

"Briefly stated, the whole explanation of how thread is numbered is as follows: When 840 yards of thread weighs 7000 grains, a pound of cotton, the thread manufacturer marks it No. 1. If 1680 yards weigh a pound it is marked No. 2. For No. 50 thread it would take fifty multiplied by 480 to weigh a pound. There are 2000 kinds of thread, and each kind goes through hundreds of different processes before it is ready for use."

Weird Work of the Types.

"The most appropriate error that I ever saw," said Will Ziegler a few days ago, "was one that came under my observation when I was out in Colorado. It happened at Colorado Springs when the mining excitement there was at its height. Every man, woman and child in the town owned stock in some mine, and only about one-half of one per cent. realized anything on their investments. One day the news was circulated about town that a man high up in mining circles—a stock manipulator and a mine owner—had died suddenly of heart disease. A local paper held the press to get an account of the death, and the editor wrote a double-column headline, which began, 'Death Loves a Shining Mark.' The paper came out in about half an hour, but the horror-stricken readers were treated to a headline like this, 'Death Loves a Mining Shark.' It was a simple case of transposition in the composing room of that paper, but it liked to wreck the plant. And it never was altogether clear that the compositor who set it up hadn't made the mistake on purpose. He had been dabbling in mining stock a little himself."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Painter's Practical Joke.

To Jan Steen, the Dutch painter, a brilliant practical joke is ascribed. Having accepted a commission from a notable burgher of Leyden to paint a mural picture representing "The Children of Israel Crossing the Red Sea," Steen, as usual, requested a considerable advance, and then disappeared to have a joyous time, his patron having also gone on a pleasure trip. Steen's return took place a day before the patron's, and the wall of the staircase had not so much as been touched. Steen simply painted it a dark red all over. "What is this?" asked the astonished and irate merchant. "That," replied Steen, "is the Children of Israel Crossing the Red Sea." Where are the Israelites?" was the next question. "They are over," was the answer. "Where are the Egyptians?" "They are under."—Utica Observer.

A Sail in a Volcano.

In the Aegean Sea a vessel may sail into the top of a crater, and though it is hard to find anchorage there, yet a mere sail through is appreciated greatly by the captains, because it cleanses the bottom of the ship from marine growth. The submarine crater has been more or less active for at least 2000 years, and has been constantly throwing out streams of sulphur. The sea for miles around is charged with the sulphur, and the water has the curious property of completely cleaning the copper bottom of any vessel, no matter how thickly coated with marine growth.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LeRoy, N. Y.

Thunder can be heard at a distance of fourteen miles.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Love is too often measured by a tape ine bearing dollar marks.

A Shark Story.

The Hawaiian bark Willscott arrived from Newcastle, England, yesterday, making the passage in 155 days. She met with light winds, and calms throughout the run and the only excitement was shark fishing. On July 11 half a dozen tigers of the deep were captured. One weighed 250 pounds and measured nine feet from nose to tip of tail. A capstan bar was shoved down his throat and the ship's name branded on his hide. After that the shark was dumped over the side again. An hour later the same shark with the ship's name plainly visible was swimming astern and smelling at a piece of pork attached to the hook. —San Francisco Call.

Rats Can Swim.

Rats are fine swimmers. They are nearly as much at home in a swollen stream as in the placid cellar of a well stocked mansion. In fact, the whole rodent family, including squirrels and other species, learn to make themselves at home in the water when necessity requires it.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that is necessary.

The gross postal receipts at fifty of the largest postoffices for the month of July aggregated $3,338,683, a net increase of $253,392 over July, 1899.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

It is often necessary to have a backer to get to the front.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It's the hard rubs of the world that make a man bright.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

California's trade with the Philippines now amounts to $2,000,000 a month.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In Kaffraria cattle constitute the chief currency.

25c. by mail to E. & S. Frey, P. O. Box 248, Baltimore, Md., will get a bottle of Vermifuge. Your little one may need it.

The mosquito is always ready to present a bill for damages.

Indigestion is a bad companion. Get rid of it by chewing a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti after each meal.

The demand for oatmeal throughout England is increasing every year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

On every shilling turned out the English Mint makes a profit of nearly threepence.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

KIDNEY TROUBLES OF WOMEN

Miss Frederick's Letters Show How She Relied on Mrs. Pinkham and Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes am troubled with a white discharge. Also have kidney and bladder trouble.

I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you and see if you could do me any good."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. Now I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough to you for what you have done for me."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1899.

Backache Cured

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to thank you for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. It is the only medicine I have found that helped me. I doctored with one of the best physicians in the city of New York, but received no benefit. I had been ailing for about sixteen years, was so weak and nervous that I could hardly walk; had continued pain in my back and was troubled with leucorrhœa. Menses were irregular and painful. Words cannot express the benefit I have derived from the use of your medicine. I heartily recommend it to